The New-York Times.

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GLORIOUS VICTORY!

GEN. GRANT'S GREAT SUCCESS.

Bragg Routed and Driven from Every Point.

SUCCESSFUL BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

Gen. Hooker Assaults Lookout Mountain and Takes 2,000 Prisoners.

General Sherman Finally Carries Missionary Ridge.

Gen. Thomas Pierces the Enemy's Centre.

Forty Pieces of Artillery Taken.

Five Thousand to Ten Thousand Prisoners Captured.

Flight of the Rebels in Disorder and Confusion.

Probable Interception of the Rebels at Rossville.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Dispatches giving details of recent operations before Chattanooga were received to-night from Gen. GRANT. He is in happy spirits and confident of success.

Atlanta he declares to be a prize already within his grasp.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

We are completely victorious. The enemy is totally routed and driven from every position. Our loss is very small and the enemy's is heavy in prisoners. Finding Gen. HOOKER so successful in his movements against Lookout Mountain, the enemy evacuated that position during the night.

Gen. HOOKER took possession early this morning. The enemy moved south and got on Missionary Ridge on the battle-field somewhere near Chickamauga. He is expected to intercept the flying foe. Gen. HOOKER is said to have captured 2,000 prisoners in his magnificent assault of Lookout Mountain.

Gen. SHERMAN being all prepared to begin an assault at 8 A. M. to-day, upon the strong position of the enemy at the north end of Missionary Ridge. He had the day before taken a hill near the position of the enemy, but commanded by their artillery. He had to descend into a valley, and he then made another ascent to the position held by the enemy. Two unsuccessful assaults were made by Gen. SHERMAN, but, with the coöperation of the centre, he ultimately gained the position, and completed the great victory.

The brigade of Gen. CARSE, with a portion of Gen. LIGHTBURN'S brigade, composed the storming party in the first assault. They were repulsed with quite a heavy loss after an attack persisted in for an hour; but being reinforced they, were enabled to hold a part of the hills. In this attack Gen. CARSE was wounded quite severely in the thigh. The Thirty-seventh Ohio and Sixth Iowa and One Hundred and Third Illinois regiments were in the attack. A second assault was made at 3½ o'clock, in which MATHIAS', LOOMIS' and RAUL'S brigades were engaged. The force reached within twenty yards of the summit of the hill and the works of the enemy, when they were flanked and broke, retiring to their reserves.

In this assault Gen. MATHIAS was wounded and Col. PUTNAM, of the Ninety-third Ohio, killed, their persistent efforts compelled the enemy to mass heavily on his right in order to hold the position of so much importance to him. About 3 o'clock Gen. GRANT started two columns against the weakened centre, and in an hour's desperate fighting, succeeded in breaking the centre, and gaining possession of the ridge in which the enemy was posted, the main force was driven northward toward Gen. SHERMAN, who opened on them, and they were forced to break, and seek safety in disordered flight down the western slope of the Ridge, and across the western ridge of the Chickamauga. We have taken not less than 5,000 prisoners and perhaps 10,000. Gen. HOOKER will probably intercept the flying enemy in the vicinity of Rossville and the region east of it.

There are reports that we have taken a whole corps.

Among the casualties are Lieut.-Col. ESPY, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana regiment; Major MCCAWLEY, of the Tenth Iowa; Col. OMARS, of the Ninetieth Illinois; Lieut.-Col. STUART, of the Ninetieth Illinois; Major WALKER, of the Tenth Missouri; Major WEISH, of the Fifty-sixth Illinois; Major INNISS, of the Sixth Iowa, wounded; Major IRWIN, of the Sixth Iowa, killed.

Full reports of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained, as most of the killed were in Gen. SHERMAN'S corps, and remained at dark in the hands of the enemy. The list will be telegraphed to-morrow. The prisoners say that BRAGG was on the Ridge just before they were taken.

The successful storming parties consisted of WOOD'S and BAIRD'S divisions on the left centre and JOHNSTON'S and SHERIDAN'S on the right centre. Some of our wounded were left in the hands of the enemy after Gen. SHERMAN'S unsuccessful assault, but were ultimately recovered.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 25—10 P. M.

The captured artillery is reported at about forty pieces. Gen. HOOKER captured five boxes of new muskets on Lookout Mountain.

We are in entire possession of the field. We have control over the railway and river to Bridgeport. Two boats came through this morning. Our loss will not amount to more than 300 killed and 250 wounded in the three days operations. The success has been most brilliant.

The enemy is reported to be bivouacking two miles beyond Missionary Ridge. Col. PHELPS, of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, and Major GLASS, of the Thirty-second Indiana, are killed. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH is reported wounded. Col. AVERY, of the One Hundred and Second New-York, lost a leg, and Major ELLIOTT is the same as dead.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The following was received here this afternoon from a responsible source:

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 25—11 A. M.

We have had a brisk engagement this morning, and have driven the enemy entirely off Lookout Mountain, a considerable portion of which they held up to this morning. We have also taken Missionary Ridge from him this morning, and the troublesome rifle-pits, in possession of which yesterday's engagement left them at the close.

All firing has ceased for a sufficient time to warrant the conclusion that BRAGG has retreated certainly, leaving all the ground and strong points in our possession for which we have been fighting for the last three days.

It is too early yet to enable me to state the casualties on either sides, which are not yet known. Our army is in glorious exultation indeed, over their series of victories.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Information has been received to-night at the War Department from Gen. GRANT of a great battle fought to-day, resulting in a complete victory over the rebels.

Our army has carried at the point of the bayonet Lookout Mountain Top, Missionary Ridge, and all the intrenchments and rifle-pits around Chattanooga. The bravery exhibited in this great contest by our troops has never been surpassed.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM GEN. THOMAS AND GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The following official dispatch from Maj.-Gen. GRANT has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 24—12 M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, Gen. GRANGER'S and Gen. PALMER'S corps, supported by Gen. HOWARD'S, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried his first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citer's Creek.

We captured nine commissioned officers and about 100 enlisted men.

Our loss is about 111.

To-day Gen. HOOKER, in command of Gen. GEARY'S division, Twelfth corps; Gen. OSTERHAUS division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades, Fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after night; but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to take the position.

Gen. SHERMAN crossed the Tennessee River before daylight this morning, at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps and one division of the Fourteenth corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary ridge.

Our success so far has been complete and the behavior of the troops admirable.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The fighting to-day progressed favorably.

Gen. SHERMAN carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the Tunnel, and his left at Chickamauga Creek.

The troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point high up.

I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy.

Gen. HOOKER reports 2,000 prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Nov. 24, has the following:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Monday, Nov. 23.

The enemy massed a heavy fire on our right this morning, and advanced at 2 o'clock, driving in our pickets. It is not certain yet whether they intend an attack in force, or to advance their lines.

There are various rumors of the occupation of Knoxville by our forces, but nothing official, however.

Two thousand Yankees passed Rogersville, and five regiments through Jacksborough, *en route* for Kentucky. Our forces are active in front.

President DAVIS arrived at Orange Court-house on Saturday. He is stopping with Gen. LEE.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 23.

To Gen. Cooper:

We hold all the roads leading into Knoxville, except the one between Holston and French Broad Rivers. Gen. JONES' cavalry might close that. The enemy's cavalry is most broken up. WHEELER cut off his train between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MULBERRY-STREET.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the third floor of the tenement house No. 35 Mulberry-street, occupied mostly by Italian organ-grinders. The flames soon extended to No. 37, same street, and before the fire could be extinguished these two buildings were nearly destroyed. The latter building was a large tenement house, and was occupied by many families. Building No. 35 is owned by the Valentine estate, and is damaged to the amount of about $1,500. The loss to the inmates could not be ascertained. Several of them barely escaped with their lives.

CAPT. MAURICE W. WALL A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.—A private dispatch from Washington states that Capt. MAURICE W. WALL, late acting as Adjutant-General of the Irish brigade, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Colored Volunteers, to report immediately to Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, of St. Louis, Mo. Capt. WALL is a veteran, having been in every engagement from Bull run the first to Gettysburgh.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S POSITION SATISFACTORY

The Investment of the North Side of the Town Close.

Details of Three Days' Operations Before Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The situation of Gen. BURNSIDE at Knoxville is perfectly satisfactory.

There was heavy firing west of the town on Saturday.

The investment of the north side of the town is close, but the south side is open.

Gen. BURNSIDE is confident of final success.

KNOXVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1863.

Thursday morning revealed a line of rifle-pits which the enemy had thrown up during the night. A house near our works was occupied by their sharpshooters, to the annoyance of our men, until our batteries shelled them out. During the day the rebels opened with a battery beyond the railroad depot, and threw a few shells. It was silenced by our guns.

On Friday a desultory fire was kept up between the skirmishers. Toward dusk the enemy opened with a new battery of six pieces and again threw a few shells. On the right a brilliant and successful sortie was made to burn a house on the Loudon road, which interfered with our range. The rebels were driven from their rifle-pits and the house burned, when our men came back, shelling them as they did so.

On Saturday a rain-storm set in, lasting nearly all day. The operations of the day were confined to skirmishing.

To-day skirmishing has been constant along the whole line. A few shots have been exchanged between the batteries. The enemy have invested the city with batteries. Their rifle-pits are quite close to our works, and sharpshooters occasionally pick off a man.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MUD-BOUND.

Intelligence from the front to-night, is that the rains have rendered the roads almost impassable, and that the army is as completely mud-bound as it was at any time last Winter or Spring. Well informed officers hint that active operations of magnitude are at an end for this season. The ardent and hopeful persuade themselves that the mud will soon dry up. The natives of the sacred soil say there will be no more marching weather till next May.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

There is already shadowed a searching investigation, by a Committee of the House, of the administration of the New-York Customs Department, and particularly into the business of seizures and forfeitures. It is predicted that one of its results will be the refusal by the District Court, in a large number of cases, of the certificate of probable cause so customarily granted to the Collectors.

ANOTHER RAILROAD WANTED.

The present price of coal, sixteen dollars a ton, is made the basis of a demand already active, that Congress shall give a charter to somebody to construct a new line of railroad northward from Washington till it meets cheap fuel, and, incidentally, cheap food.

PERSONAL.

Senator NESMITH, of Oregon, arrived here to-day from Chattanooga. He was present at the last battle of Chickamauga, and says, after careful examination of the topography of the region, that if the rebels risk a fight on the first battle ground, they will not only be whipped but annihilated. He represents GRANT'S army in splendid fighting condition.

FURLOUGH TO VETERANS.

The Twelfth Illinois cavalry, which has been in the Army of the Potomac for nearly two years, to-day left in a body for Chicago, on thirty days' furlough. The entire regiment has reënlisted for three years.

GEN. MEREDITH WILL NOT BE RELIEVED.

The report that Gen. MEREDITH has been relieved as Commissioner of Exchange, travels faster than the policy of the War Department. He will be retained so long as OULD is retained. The present determination of the Government is to make no more exchanges until the military *status* and rights of our colored troops are definitely settled.

A CURIOUS PROCEEDING.

For several days past, Capt. SCHUTZ'S Detectives have been on the track of a notorious rebel ordnance officer named LENGSTAY, who came from Richmond to Washington to collect money rents, perhaps for renegade "Washingtonians" now in Dixie. His mission was successful. He gathered $150,000 and was on his way South *viâ* Baltimore, where he was arrested by the Detectives. Col. FISH, Provost-Marshal of that city, sent him South *viâ* Harper's Ferry, with all the money on him. There is much desire to know here why a rebel army officer with so large a pile is sent to a destination he desires to reach at our Government's expense.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL HOFFMAN

has returned from his tour of inspection in the West. He visited Johnson's Island, Camp Chase, Helena, Ark., and all other places in the West where rebel prisoners are confined. He reports that rebel prisoners are in excellent condition—well clothed, well fed, in good quarters, and enjoying every comfort that they could desire—contrasting strangely with the condition of our prisoners in Richmond.

At Helena, Ark., buildings are being erected for the accommodation of such of the Southern chivalry as may be captured in the Southwest. The buildings are designed to accommodate 10,000 men.

AT PAROLE CAMP.

There are now at the Parole camp at Annapolis and Camp Chase, Ohio, fourteen hundred paroled Union prisoners, enlisted men, paroled since the 1st of September last. The last declaration of exchange by our Government included only those prisoners paroled to that date. Why our Government does not declare these men exchanged is not known, as the rebels have declared all those captured by GRANT to be exchanged. Official figures show that the rebels are greatly in arrear in these exchanges.

THE LAND OFFICE.

During the month of October the cash sales at the United States Land Office at Marquette, Mich., (in the upper peninsula,) amounted to upward of $24,000, which shows that cash land sales are reviving.

SILVER AT LAKE SUPERIOR.

The General Land Office has received information to-day of large discoveries of silver in the neighborhood of Marquette, on Lake Superior.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

SOME OF MOSEBY'S MEN CAPTURED.

Thirteen of MOSEBY'S guerrillas, captured by Col. LOWELL in the skirmish on Monday, and several of WHITE'S battalion have arrived here, and were sent to the Old Capitol Prison, together with seven prisoners of State

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The only information from the Army of the Potomac, to-night, is that all is quiet and nothing of a public character worth communicating going on. The roads are still in a bad condition.

NAVAL ORDER.

Lieut.-Commander WM. T. TRUXTON has been detached from the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the *Tacony*.

WHOLESALE DISMISSION OF OFFICERS.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS has issued General Orders dishonorably dismissing one Colonel, two Majors, fifteen Captains, twenty-six Lieutenants and one Surgeon, for various offences, including drunkenness, feigning sickness, spreading false rumors, permitting men to plunder, misbehavior in face of the enemy, shameful cowardice, gross disloyalty, dishonest practices, and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

Course of the National and State Authorities Concerning Colored Volunteers.

LETTER FROM GOV. SEYMOUR.

The "New-York Association for Colored Volunteers," formed at a meeting called by Peter Cooper, Gen. Sickles, Wm. C. Bryant, Gen. John Cochrane, Henry J. Raymond, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Wm. E. Dodge, David Dowd, David Dudley Field, and many other citizens—of which meeting Gen. WM. K. STRONG, late of the army, was President—took prompt measures for ascertaining the views of the National and State Governments concerning the conditions on which colored troops might be enlisted under the President's Proclamation for more volunteers. Gen. STRONG was requested to telegraph the War Department, and Mr. JAMES RODGERS went to Albany to learn the views of Gov. SEYMOUR on the subject.

The callers of the meeting said: "If we allow our citizens to be drawn away by superior inducements offered by other States, we lose them in making up our quota, and the draft will fall heavily upon those who are left; or, if we raise men by volunteering at the last hour, we shall have to pay large bounties and heavier taxes. Let us move in this matter without delay. Other States are fast taking our men to fill their quotas—especially our colored men. Several thousand of these may be added to the strength of our army, and also *saved to the quota of our State*, by a prompt and vigorous movement. Our country's interest and self-interest here unite."

The General Committee of the Association, in their letter to Secretary STANTON, dated Nov. 21, said: "This application to the National Government results from the refusal of certain State functionaries to recognize *colored* men in the call for *volunteers*, notwithstanding the fact that the President's Proclamation makes no discrimination in color, and the additional fact that that class of citizens are subject, like white men, to *a draft*."

And, in their representations at Albany it was added that "justice and patriotism alike require that all men who are subject to draft shall have equal privilege in volunteering under the President's Proclamation"—it being desirable, also, "that our white fellow-citizens shall be measurably relieved from drafting by allowing colored citizens to volunteer for the war—in the course of which war the colored troops have evinced discipline and bravery worthy of the noble cause of National self-defence."

Answers have been received from Washington and Albany. Under date of the 24th the Secretary of War says: "On application, by suitable persons, special authority will be granted to raise colored troops in New-York, according to the rules and regulations relative to organizing and raising colored troops. The troops so raised *will be credited to the State*. Until Congress shall authorize it no bounty can be paid, and the pay is limited by act of Congress to ten dollars a month. The department will recommend that, in this respect, the act be amended so as to make the pay the same as for other colored soldiers. They will be enrolled as *United States Volunteers*, and the officers be appointed and commissioned by the President." (Signed EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.)

Gov. SEYMOUR replies thus to the inquiry made through Mr. RODGERS:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 24, 1863.

SIR: In answer to your inquiries about the enlistment of blacks and the organization of regiments and companies, I have to say:

First—That, under the State laws, the bounty is paid to all, without distinction, who are mustered into the service of the United States, of whom credits are given to New-York, under the President's call for troops.

Second—As to new organizations, I have no power to authorize any, either for blacks or whites, which will be entitled to the benefit of the bounty given by the General Government. The object at Washington is to fill up the ranks of the regiments in the field. If any new organizations, for either white or black troops, are made, they *must be authorized by the War Department*, to entitle those who join them to the benefit of the money paid to volunteers.

Yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

These answers are published for the information of the Association and all others interested, and the co-operation of all loyal citizens is earnestly invoked in furtherance of the objects above mentioned.

By order of the General Committee.

HENRY O'RIELLY, Secretary.

Rooms of the Association, No. 26 Pine-street, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dispatches via Richmond—Vigorous Shelling Continued.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 24th, contains the following from Charleston:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

There was no shelling of the city last night, but a slow fire on Sumter.

The second dispatch says there has been a vigorous fire kept up between the enemy's batteries and ours all day. The enemy has not shelled the city to-day, but divided his attention between Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson and Simkins. They also threw a number of shells on James Island; 290 shots were thrown in Sumter last night.

The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats organized this morning.

The business was transacted with closed doors.

None but accredited delegates were admitted.

All the States named in the call were represented.

Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND was chosen President of the Convention.

A Committee of nine, of which Judge LOVERIN, of Indiana, was selected as the Chairman, has been appointed to frame a platform or a call.

The Draft in Baltimore—Three Newspaper Reporters Drawn.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The draft is progressing in a most orderly manner. Three newspaper reporters were so fortunate as to be drawn this morning—one from the *American*, one from the *Clipper* and one from the *Daily Gazette*.

Quota in New-Hampshire.

A dispatch from Concord states that New-Hampshire is rapidly filling up her full quota of men by volunteers.

Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The steamer *Asia* sailed to-day at 10 o'clock, taking 37 passengers for Liverpool and 23 for Halifax; also, $55,042 in specie.

Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale of five-twenties to-day at $911,800.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Commodore WILLIAM S. WALKER, U. S. N., died in this city yesterday at the advanced age of 70 years.

Five of MOSBY'S guerrillas that were lately captured in the vicinity of Washington have reached Fort Warren for safe keeping.

The steam frigate *Niagara* is shortly expected at Charlestown Navy-yard to have her armament changed. The 200-pound Parrotts on the spar deck are pronounced too heavy, and guns of less calibre will be substituted for them. The *Ticonderoga* is in the Dry Dock.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Opposition to the Proposed Peace Congress.

The Matter Considered Impracticable.

AMERICAN TOPICS AGAIN DISCUSSED.

The French Government Unchanged Respecting Southern Recognition.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Serious Illness of the King of Denmark.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The steamer *Arabia*, Capt. COOK, left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 14th inst., and Queenstown on the evening of the 15th, and arrived at this port on the 25th, at 7 P. M., *en route* for Boston. She had on board 16 Halifax and 32 Boston passengers. She brings three days later news.

The *Arabia* sailed for Boston at 2 o'clock A. M.

The steamer *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 12th.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th.

On the 14th she passed the ship *Far West*, bound in. Off Fastwell passed a Galway steamer, bound in; 10 A. M., latitude 48°, longitude 48°, *Adriatic*, bound east.

The steam frigate *Phantom*, on the North American station, has been ordered to Charleston.

The extraordinary treble murder in a London cab, and the subsequent suicide of the murderer resulted a verdict of *felo de se* on the body of the latter and he was buried at midnight without funeral rites.

The Official Board of trades enquiring into the accident to the steamer *Africa* resulted in the suspension of Capt. STONE'S certificate for 6 months for neglecting either to slow his engines or use the lead. The examination of the *Africa* shows no material damage. It was merely confined to the dead wood forward.

The London *Times*, expatiating on the disaster to the *Anglia* at Galway, and the shortcomings of the Galway Line in general, says the affair is a dead failure, and the question cannot be evaded, and whether the experiment has not been tried long enough. A survey of the *Anglia* shows but little damage, but the vessel is so strained that she is ordered to Liverpool to be Dry-docked.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ANOTHER REBEL WAR VESSEL.

THE GOVERNMENT LOOKING AFTER HER.

From the London News, Nov. 11.

The Glasgow Emancipation Society lately sent a memorial to Earl RUSSELL, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, regarding an iron screw steamer at one time named the *Canton*, but now named the *Pampero*. The memorial stated that this vessel had lately been launched from the building-yard of Messrs. JAMES & GEORGE THOMSON here, and was being rapidly fitted out in Glasgow harbor; that she was currently, and the memorialists believed truly, reported to have been constructed for the Confederate Government; that she was of a similar construction to the *Alabama*, and, like her, intended to prey upon the merchant ships of the Northern States; that she was fitted up with gun-ports, ring-bolts for guns, &c., although the gun-ports had since been filled up and the fittings removed, and these things disguised as much as possible; and that the Society, therefore, requested his Lordship would cause a satisfactory investigation to be made into the character, ownership and destination of this vessel, with the view that, if found to be of the description and for the purpose they believed her to be, she might be prevented from leaving Britain. The following reply has been received from Earl RUSSELL:

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I am desired by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial dated the 4th inst., and signed by you on behalf of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, requesting the interference of Her Majesty's Government to prevent the departure from that port of the steam-vessel *Canton* until an investigation has taken place as to her character, ownership and destination, and I am to acquaint you in reply that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has already been directed to this matter.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, E. HAMMOND.

W. SMEAL, Esq., and AND. PATON, Esq., Secretaries Glasgow Emancipation Society.

PROJECT FOR PEACE.

The London *Times* publishes a project for peace in America, by a Northern gentleman writer. He says if the war is to go on for a time, from mere momentum, perhaps, it must be let alone; but it should be turned as soon as possible from a war of attempted conquest to a war for limits and terms of settlement. He suggests that negotiations be opened at once with the Richmond Government for such settlements, and for making a more formal recognition. One of the matters for discussion—the Confederates of course to be recognized *de jure*—must be the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi; and in the event of Maryland joining the South, the Susquehannah and Chesapeake are to be free, with a common tariff for the two Confederacies.

THE PROPOSED PEACE CONGRESS.

It is rumored that DROUYN DE LHUYS is drawing up an explanatory document, comprising the different questions which the Emperor intends to submit to Congress; in the meantime the English journals appear to be generally taking a view adverse to Congress. The *Globe*, Ministerial, opposes it. The *Daily News* and *Morning Herald* also oppose it, and agree that if it is held unfavorable results will ensue. The *Times* inquires what England will have to do in the Congress, should it ever prove more than an ideal conception, and points out that there is no place for England in it, all the honors being monopolized by France. The English Cabinet held meetings to consider upon the subject. The result has not transpired and other meetings is fixed for the 16th.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* says the Spanish Government has resolved to send representatives to the Congress, but some Spanish journals look cooly on it.

It is asserted that Austria will give no answer till the resolution of England is known.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 12th, raised the rate of discount to 7 per cent. The monthly returns of that institution show a decrease of cash in hand of 67 millions of francs. Bourse pretty steady; Rentes 67c.@35c.

POLAND.

Affairs remain unchanged in Poland. The withdrawal of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE from the Governorship is confirmed. An additional taxation is imposed on Poland by the Russian Government, and a forced loan by the National Government of Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

The Chamber of Deputies elected Herr VON GRABOW President. In his speech he pointed out that the King's desire for a solution of pending differences would be fulfilled if the Constitution were interpreted and stated in its obvious spirit.

DENMARK.

The King is ill with erysipelas and a slight fever. The Danish Regsraad adopted the Government project for a Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig.

Commercial Intelligence per Arabia.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is quiet and steady. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report BEEF inactive, PORK quiet and steady, BACON still declining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Produce market is quiet and steady. BUTTER firm. LARD quiet, at 39s.@40s. TALLOW easier, at 42s.@43s. 6d. SUGAR was buoyant at the opening, but closed quiet. COFFEE very dull. RICE firm. ASHES steady. LINSEED OIL dull. COD OIL steady, at 51s. RESIN inactive, at 30s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet and steady. PETROLEUM flat and irregular; refined, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d.; £15 9s. for Crude ₱ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

BREADSTUFFS firm. IRON steady. SUGAR firm, and advanced 6d.@1s. COFFEE easier and irregular. TEA steady. RICE quiet. LINSEED CAKES dull. LINSEED OIL still declining. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 85s. PETROLEUM dull. SPERM OIL quiet. TALLOW dull, at 43s. PROVISIONS inactive. BUTTER still advancing. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer. RESIN steady. AMERICAN SECURITIES steady; sales small. CONSOLS for money 92¾@92¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 14.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 33,000 bales. The market opened to-day at an advance of ⅛d.@⅛d., but subsequently lost, closing irregular. The sales to speculators reached 8,000 bales, and exporters 6,000 bales. The sales to-day foot up 5,000 bales, the market closing quiet. Of the above, speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: Orleans Middling, 38¾d.; Mobile, 38¾d.; Uplands, 38d.

The stock of Cotton in port is stated at 182,000 bales, of which 38,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Market flat and still declining.

The Breadstuffs market is steady.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: FLOUR steady at 19s.@23s. WHEAT firm; Red Western, 7s.@8s. 5d; Red Southern, 8s. 6d. @8s. 9d. CORN steady at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £338,000.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 14—Evening.

COTTON flat; sales 2,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,000.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. SUGAR buoyant.

Consols for Money 92⅜@92⅝.

Illinois Central Shares 19⅛@18⅛ discount, Erie 65@67.

Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.

The Bank discount is unchanged.

The English journals generally oppose NAPOLEON'S Congress.

The Paris Bourse was flat. Rentes closed at 67f. 25c.

The French Government had informed Mr. DAYTON that their views on the American question were unchanged. They had not recognized the South, and consequently had not signed the treaty for the acquisition of Texas and Louisiana as reported.

BERNE, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The Juarez Government had addressed a note to the Federal Council, protesting against the modification of the Republican Constitution by French invasion, hoping for the sympathy of Switzerland.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The King of Denmark is seriously ill, at Flucksburgh, with tupplas, attended by fever, delirium and want of sleep.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 15.

A marriage is spoken of between the Infanta ISABELLA and the Count of Paris.

The steamship *America*, which sailed from Londonderry on Friday last, put back to Moville this morning, disabled.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 14—Evening.

The leading journals to-day continue their arguments against the proposed Congress. The *Times* treats the subject as a very unreal proposition, and says it may possibly turn out that the proposal was something in the nature of a fire-escape—the expedient of a man determined to come down some door from an untenable position. The Emperor may have made the proposition without desiring the Congress itself, and England, by declining to join it, may be doing the Emperor the greatest possible service.

A Paris letter says a cold shoulder is all that is to be seen with regard to the Congress, and the matter is drifting into an abyss os impracticability.

WM. CONNELL JEWETT publishes a long pamphlet in advocacy of mediation in America, in which he maintains that the American question is designed to come before the proposed Congress as the most important matter affecting the peace and prosperity of Europe, and urgently appeals to England to support NAPOLEON.

A movement has been inaugurated among the shipping men of Liverpool to appeal against the sentence of Capt. STONE, of the *Africa*. A meeting will be held to-day on the subject.

Money is rather easier.

PERNAMBUCO, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Exchange, 28. SUGAR—Whites, 3$000. COTTON, 15$000@20$000.

RIO JANEIRO, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Exchange on London 27⅝@27⅞. Coffee—Good firsts 6$900@7$100. Shipments—73,900 bags; stock, 13,000. Freights 35s. 6d.@40s.

BAHIA, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Exchange 27⅝@27¾. Sugar—Whites, 2$200@2$560; Browns, 1$600@1$800. Cottons, 2$000@2$000.

Union Officers Imprisoned in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having many letters of inquiry as to officers confined with me in the jail at Columbia, S. C., I inclose for publication in your columns the names of all who were there on the 6th inst., when I left for Richmond and City Point.

Respectfully, yours,

H. CLAY TRUMBULL,

Chaplain Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24, 1863.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Lt.-Col. John Bedel, 3d N. H. V., captured July 18.
Maj. John H. Filler, 55th Penn. V., July 18.
Capt. D. B. Hogeland, 76th Penn. V., July 11.
Capt. V. B. Chamberlain, 7th Conn. V., July 11.
Capt. Jerome Tourtellotte, 7th Conn. V., July 11.
Capt. Louis S. Payne, 100th N. Y. V., Aug. 3.
1st Lieut. and Adjt. H. W. Camp, 10th Conn. V., July 19.
1st Lieut. W. E. Phillips, 7th Conn. V., July 11.
1st Lieut. D. J. West, 6th Conn. V., July 18.
1st Lieut. C. L. Bittinger, 76th Penn. V., July 11.
2d Lieut. E. C. Jordan, 7th Conn. V., July 11.
2d Lieut. Rudolph Kost, 6th Conn. V., July 18.
2d Lieut. John King, 6th Conn. V., July 18.
2d Lieut. Elton W. Ware, 9th Maine V., July 11.
2d Lieut. F. J. O'Sullivan, 67th Ohio V., July 18.
Chaplain J. H. Fowler, 1st S. C. V., (col'd,) Sept. 13.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Com. E. P. Williams, *Wissahickon*, captured Sept. 9.
Flag-Lieut. S. W. Preston, *Wabash*, Sept. 9.
Lieut. E. T. Brower, *Housatonic*, Sept. 9.
Lieut. G. C. Remey, *Canandaigua*, Sept. 9.
Ensign B. H. Porter, *New Ironsides*, Sept. 9.
Acting Ensign E. G. Dayton, *Wissahicken*, Sept. 9.
Acting Ensign M. W. Tillson, *Thos. A. Ward*, Oct. 20.
Acting Master's Mate C. P. Hovey, *Powhatan*, Sept. 9.
Acting Master's Mate C. S. McCarty, *Canandaigua*, Sept. 9.
Third Asst. Engineer J. H. Harmany, *Housatonic*, Sept. 9.
1st Lieut. R. L. Meade, (U. S. Marines,) Sept. 9.
Assistant-Surgeon JOHN A. LUCK, of the *Ottawa*, taken July 19, and Acting Master E. L. HAINES, of the *Powhatan*, taken Aug. 4, confined for a time at Columbia, were removed to the Libby Prison, Richmond. All the above-named officers were in good health at latest dates.

Distressing Accident in the North River—Seven Russian Sailors Drowned.

Last evening soon after 8 o'clock, a boat containing twelve men from one of the Russian war vessels in the harbor, was run down by the ferry-boat *Jersey City*, of the Cortlandt-street line, while she was nearing the slip. All the sailors were thrown into the water and seven of them are believed to have been drowned. The other five were rescued by the crew of the ferry-boat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OLD MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK CITY. By WALTER BARRETT, Clerk. Second Series. 12mo. CARLETON, New-York.

That often-quoted individual, "the oldest inhabitant," is at last discovered, "*aut diabolus aut*"—WALTER BARRETT, or the gentleman who writes under that well-sounding pseudonym. Were fancy portraits, in THOMAS HOOD'S style, now in fashion, our author would be fittingly represented by a sort of cross between Methuselah and the Calculating boy, so unfailing is his individual recollection of all that has happened on our Island, so intimate his knowledge of dates, figures, and even the street number of the houses occupied by his heroes. Though some may think a work of this nature merely panders to a diseased appetite for personal gossip, we are inclined to take a broader view of its claims to notice. The circumstances under which New-York has, within our own lifetime, risen from a petty provincial town to its present *status* of the largest commercial port in the world, and the third in population among cities of Christian civilization, are entirely exceptional, and have no parallel in ancient or modern history. The social and economic changes incident to such a transformation will be of the highest interest to the future philosophic historian, who will be thankful for the contribution to the knowledge of the subject contained in these volumes. In all former commercial countries, Venice, Genoa, Holland, England, the mercantile aristocracy has been enduring and permanent—hereditary, in fact—as much so as the lands and titles of the nobleman. The London Directory of 1863 records many names that figured in its first issue, (of which only two copies exist,) for 1677. Among bankers the instances are well known of the flourishing firms of STONE, MARTIN & Co., who represent an uninterrupted succession the house of Sir THOMAS GRAHAM, the princely Elizabethan merchant; Messrs. HOARES, of Fleet-street, with whose predecessor of the same style OLIVER CROMWELL kept his "running cash" account or Messrs. CHILDS & Co., who had for a partner (and probably far from a "silent" one) the famous SARAH, Duchess of Marlborough. Other branches of commerce can show as deeply rooted stems, going back for two or three centuries. Unlike these hereditary magnates of the Exchange, the merchants of New-York have been, with scarcely an exception, the founders of their own fortunes, and their princely revenues are the work of their own hands. To these men and their successful enterprise, and not to the noisy politicians, the unexampled growth of the City is due, and it is fitting that they should not pass away without a record like that which our author seems supremely qualified to furnish. What DAVID VALENTINE is among the material antiquities of Manhattan, WALTER BARRETT is in relation to the human interests of the same olden time. The need of such chroniclers is peculiarly felt among us, because, from the shifting nature of its population, there is in New-York almost a total absence of the current tradition that connects the present with past times in smaller and slower moving communities. Mr. BARRETT intimates that his budget is far from being exhausted, and we hope to see many other volumes from his pen, equally bristling with facts and figures as the present.

LEVANA; OR THE DOCTRINE OF EDUCATION. Translated from the German of JEAN PAUL FREDERICH RICHTER. Author of "Titan," &c. 12mo. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

The increasing popularity of JEAN PAUL'S works is evidenced by the handsome editions now issuing, in rapid succession, from the house of TICKNOR & FIELDS. The present volume is the fifth of the series. In the absence of any indication of the translator's name, we presume it is a reprint of an English version, issued anonymously in London in 1848, and which has now become scarce. While struggling with the difficulties that beset his earlier career, it is well known that RICHTER was for a time engaged in the education of youth, both as private tutor and as a school teacher, at Schwarzenbach. At a later and happier period, when he had become a husband and father, and had tested his knowledge, by the holier discipline of parental joys and sorrows, he developed the principles of education which had guided him, in the present work. Named from Levana, "the motherly goddess, who was formerly entreated to give a father's heart to fathers," it is consecrated to the inculcation of the great truths of "Home Education," the training of the mother, the family and the household, in opposition to the pedagogic theories of system-mongers. Intensely German in its conception, and professedly fragmentary in its treatment, it is scarcely fitted for continuous perusal; but it is a book that cannot be opened without disclosing words to ponder on—passages of the highest beauty, pregnant with deep and intense feeling, and profound knowledge of human nature. "A mother's heart—the sun that gently warms and dries the dew-drops of early tears," on the opening page, is the first sentence our eyes light on, and how beautiful it is. To English readers German humor is generally a sealed book in an unknown tongue, and JEAN PAUL seems never so much beneath himself as in his comic vein, but some trifling incongruities of this kind should never deter the reader from an intimacy with the sterling excellences of a book almost unique in its scope and character.

HANNAH THURSTON. A Story of American Life. By BAYARD TAYLOR. 12mo. GEO. P. PUTNAM: New-York.

If familiarity with the actual universe were a disqualification for venturing on the ideal, few writers would labor under such disadvantages in the composition of a novel as BAYARD TAYLOR. "The Herodotus of the Modern World," there is scarcely a clime on the earth's surface where he has not penetrated and surveyed with his own eyes the habitudes of "all sorts and conditions of men." Happily, his new book proves that his sight is not wearied with seeing, nor his impressions of familiar things deadened, by his intimacy with the strange and foreign. It is confessedly a picture of certain developments in American life that the author considers have escaped the attention of cotemporary writers, bound together by the inevitable thread of a love-story, but relying less on the interest of a plot than on the truthful picturing of the characters met with in the country life of the United States, and the habits and associations habitually surrounding them. In this line Mr. TAYLOR has developed a new talent that will surprise the readers of his travels. There is a life and individuality about his portraits and a careful minuteness of delineation that stamp them at once as realities, and Seth Wattles, Rev. Mr. Waldo and their associates, are at once admitted as friends for life—people whom we surely must have known somewhere. Spiritualism, philanthropy woman's rights, and the other hobbies of the day, all play a part in the development of character and incident. We have too much consideration for novel readers to abridge the story of the book and leave them the pleasure of tracing how the heroine softens down from the ultra-social reformer into the happy wife and mother. It is very rare for an established author to break new ground with such assured success as Mr. TAYLOR has done, and we predict a series of novels from his pen outnumbering the formidable array of his Travels.

Woman's Work and Woman's Wages.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am willing to bear the odium of *apparent* opposition to my own sex, if by so doing I shall awaken in them a spirit of emulation to acquire skill and efficiency in any situation they assume to fill, and thus elevate and dignify *all useful* employments.

In regard to the wants, capabilities, &c., of those I employ, I assure you it would not be at all difficult to give the relative value of any one whose work I have twice observed, or even once, if that observation is made without their knowledge. It is only necessary to see how a young woman sits at her work—how she holds it, in fact—to tell exactly how the work will be done. Experience gives this. It is not intuition. Still I am not in the habit of making such observations the actual ground of decision in regard to those I employ. So much for their ability. What I do for their wants I am not accustomed to boast of; they will vindicate my benevolence; besides, I like the precept, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

I wish to suggest to "A Worker" the propriety of making correct quotations when assuming to do so.

"Women work for pin-money." I only allowed that a few did that; therefore "Reply" is quite at random.

My opinion is that when people exercise their skill and energies, they are either prompted by personal wants or ambition. And I am not so inexperienced as to believe that anybody works in these days for the mere gratification that the work affords.

"Men have families to support"—not my argument at all, but I allow that a father has the same "motive" to work while he is spared to them, that the woman has when she is left. The difference is the man was trained to some one department of industry, with the probability that it would be his life-work; the woman, more than likely, was educated to do nothing; taught to despise labor, and consequently those who performed it. She comes to the necessity with the twofold hindrance, inexperience and distaste.

"Female teachers are often better qualified, while their salaries are rarely more than half that of their male competitors." While I admit this as a present fact, I recognize the occasion of it to be the average disabilities of women, which will enter into the general estimation, and will depreciate the value of their labor in the market, unless she proves the superior qualifications for anything she may undertake.

I wish to say here from what class the "fallen women that throng our streets are alarmingly increased," almost without exception those who go late to their work, and carry a roll of music or a book or two to indicate going to school, taking or giving music. It is palpably evident that false pride, being ashamed to work, is the cause of all this, and the ranks are never filled from the honest, earnest working number, except in cases of persistent deception and fraud. I claim to be a workingwoman, and so all the more desire only well-earned honor for workingwomen, not charity concessions to their inability, brought on from false sentiments and education. I could occupy more space than you would like to give, in citing applications for work at home, that nobody may know they work, and another class: "Yes, I'm willing to work, but your work is light; it looks nice, and I have never been accustomed to work," and then follows a long story about what they have been, plentifully interspersed with "They have never done anything." This is seldom said with a regret; such a feeling would pave the way to their usefulness. But it is the heart's pride of the majority that they have never done anything.

This is all very well if they were asking my charity, but it is not at all what I wish to pay for, and my case is that of every employer.

One reason why this inexperienced class of hands are refused, even in their destitution, is the odium cast upon the employer, even when full value is paid for such labor as they are able to perform.

That there are many who need commisseration and even aid, as well as a guide to that which is for their best interests, no one can deny, and the want of boarding accommodations is one of the opportunities to do them good, and if "Henri" will only organize a good boarding-house for working women, it will be the nearest to practical effort in their behalf that is yet started.

But I have strong suspicions that if said boarding-house was started as a private enterprise, he would somehow get in the old habit he condemns, trying to make *it* pay, and if he did not, *he* would not pay. But the other "Man's View," of a number of girls *agreeing* to live in one boarding-house under his proprietorship, will not be accomplished while human nature is so much "lower than the Angels." If so many are willing and waiting for work, what means the universal cry for skillful labor from house help up through every department of woman's work, I would almost venture to say there is not one woman known to be skillful at any work, or one who is willing to do the work she is best capacitated for, out of employment to-day; and all such persons hold their places at such wages as their own consciousness will allow them to ask. The inference that perfection will not be sought for till additional inducements are offered is a subversion of the rule of trade; the improvement *must* come from the other side, for the simple reason that they have the labor to sell, and in business no one will or can pay for what they do not get, either in quantity or quality. I might take a young girl in my house and teach her thoroughly some useful employment, but it would not indicate much business tact to turn my establishment to such an account, meantime pay them and those depending on them, according to their supposed necessities.

The question, as I understand it, is one of value, adequate wages for the amount of skill and labor, and the skill is the evidence of value more than labor; and if we confine the discussion to the question at issue, the market value of the labor performed, there need be no difficulty in arriving at just conclusions as to the rights of both parties, the employer and employed. If men are paid large salaries simply because they are men and have families to support, and not for any superior qualification for their business, why then pay women on the same basis, that of her needs.

I find most writers prefer the sympathetic side of the question, it being easier carried, as it appeals to our kindly sentiments, which, when the stern realities of life (our bread and butter) are to be considered, often lead us astray. I sometimes give according to the need, but my common sense in some experience has told me that I could not PAY according to that and expect to succeed.

The object in pursuing any business all will admit is to make something over and above what it costs to carry it on. This must be so or a failure necessarily ensues, and the fact must be kept distinctly in view, as it is the basis and the encouragement of all our industrial enterprises and in fact of society itself.

Suppose a tradesman should assume that for his manufactures he pays habitually more than his competitors; it is a tacit admission that he charges more, and a virtual advertisement to the public that they can do better elsewhere.

It is a law of trade, to which no one takes exceptions, that when one has an article or commodity to sell, he goes to the highest market; and it is not necessary to urge people to buy as cheap as they can; most people have an awkward way of doing that without telling; and I confess I do not see why the same law does not apply to labor and wages.

Capital and labor, in *this country* at least, are not necessarily antagonistic; in fact, they are one and the same. One is the labor of to-day, and the other the labor of yesterday; in other words, accumulated labor is the result of spending less than you earned. Capital is therefore our recognized evidence of the dignity of labor.

Men may strike and get their demand to-day, but where there is no force, no intimidation, this law of trade will assert itself to-morrow. Combinations and strikes are not always or necessarily wrong, and *vice versa*.

Where capacities are uniform, it might be just and beneficial to make the prices equal. But the facts prove that in such combinations the most needy, that is, the incompetent, under the necessity of demanding the full price, are entirely thrown out of employment. This consideration, independent of the labor lost to both parties, makes general strikes at least questionable. Women, in their present incapable and uneducated (for the work) condition of the majority, may suffer. But I submit that a radically false education is at the foundation of this.

We begin the world with the falsity ringing in our ears that work is a curse, and the constant endeavor is to escape it, and all that has been said and sung of its power to elevate, of its quickening, life-giving mission, to the mental as well as physical organization, serves but to soothe our impatience for a time as so many sugar plums thrown to a sickly child. What wonder, then, that from distaste comes incompetency, and from incompetence the degradation of labor and those who perform it. Finally, my sisters, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might." Let your motto be Excelsior. Determine to do and be something in particular. Let us have an honorable strike. Strike for skill. Strike for eminence in any employment you undertake.

Determine to be worth more than you receive as the only just claim to higher remuneration. In this view, and this only, "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Mme. DEMOREST,

Who Does Your Mending?—A Hint for Unemployed Needlewomen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amid the great diversity of opinion and suggestions which the recent discussion of the Woman's Labor question has elicited, one point seems to be universally conceded, viz.: that it is most desirable to open new avenues for the employment of women. It is undeniable that the want of thorough training for any avocation is the great bar to lucrative engagements with the vast majority of women who have to earn their living. On the other hand, there can be no good reason why a general advance in wages, required by the increased cost of living, (at a time like the present,) should not be conceded to women as well as to men. And, assuredly, the privations which they have to endure, and the temptations to which they are consequently exposed, should prompt every one to contribute his utmost toward any movement calculated to improve their condition. In no way, however, can their condition be permanently benefited so speedily and effectually as by extending the fields for their labor, and thus diminishing the competition in those which they now occupy.

With this view, I have a suggestion to make—as well for the benefit of the class referred to as for the convenience of the scores of thousands of men living or temporarily sojourning in New-York—apart from female relatives or any one upon whom they can depend for keeping their wardrobes in decent condition, except tailors, making irregular and usually extravagant charges—incompetent and bungling domestic servants, or other chance aid.

Let some capable woman, or an association of women, open a Mending Establishment, where all such work shall be faithfully and promptly done at moderate charges, and, depend upon it, if properly brought to the notice of both residents and travelers, it will at once receive an amount of support sufficient to employ a large number of hands.

Allow me to describe my own unhappy case, which is but a sample of thousands of daily occurrence. Most of my shirts are fast becoming rags, for want of that "line," the value of which is everywhere instilled into youthful minds by the old proverb. My hose appeal open-mouthed for darning; I don't want to buy new ones at present prices, so long as I can avoid it. The other night I had to sleep in a night-shirt, with no button at the neck, and, in consequence, awoke with a sore throat. This morning I pulled on a clean pair of drawers, but found them buttonless; tried a second pair and two of the strings were gone. Other garments are ripping in the seams—the linings giving way—the binding breaking loose—buttons becoming shabby, and so on. I want some pocket handkerchiefs hemmed and marked, and I have any quantity of gloves that, from motives of economy, I am very reluctant to throw aside, but cannot wear in their present dilapidated condition. What am I to do?

Now there are fifty thousand—perhaps a hundred thousand—young and old, forlorn, helpless bachelors, widowers and lone married men adrift on this sea of New-York life, who, like myself, have no regular assured way of getting such little services as these performed, and who, I am sure, will join with me in welcoming the opening of such an establishment as I have suggested. One gets tired or ashamed of apparel which a few timely stitches would quite rejuvenate in aspect, or at least render respectable or passable for two or three months longer. BERANGER himself would never have thought of immortalizing his "old coat" in verse if a rent three inches in length under the arm had exposed his shirt, or if the tattered sleeve-lining had strayed below the cuff, or the button-holes had been very badly worn. Why, Mr. Editor, it is no exaggeration to say that we sacrifice every year in clothing, prematurely cast off just for want of a little seasonable feminine attention, not less than a million or two millions of dollars.

Let competent workingwomen themselves start this mending shop, and manage it upon a fair and business-like system, and it may certainly be made to furnish paying employment to a large number of their class, who are now unable to gain a decent livelihood. Moreover, it is not chiefly the most skilled labor—which we are told already commands ample remuneration—that would be required for this species of work.

I hope that some enterprising woman will act without delay upon the hint above furnished. S.

P. S.—I find that, for lack of the aforementioned darning, my socks cannot be "held to service" any longer, and I have been compelled to get a new supply.

The Pay of Deceased Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many complaints have recently been made against Hon. E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor of the Treasury, on account of the delay in paying the back pay and bounty due the relatives of deceased soldiers. These complaints, if made, should be directed against the parties causing this delay. No one making them attempts to show that it is in the power of the Second Auditor to adjust and pay these claims more expeditiously than he is now doing. We happen to be in possession of facts which screen this official blame. It is well known that payments by the Second Auditor of the kind of claims mentioned above are made upon official evidence of muster and service afforded by the regimental pay-rolls. Until these reach his office, and are examined by comparison with the account presented, the Auditor has no right to adjust and pay the claim, and, if he did so, would render himself personally liable, in the amount paid, to the Government. Please note now, that *the delay is in the return of the regimental pay rolls.* Take, for instance, the single State of Illinois. On the 16th of this present month of November, no less than thirty of the regiments of that State had failed to return their regimental pay rolls for the months of July and August, 1862. Thus, you observe, there is a delay of nearly a year and a half in returning to the Auditor the evidence indispensable to his paying the accounts for the back pay and bounty of the soldiers of these regiments deceased during the months of July and August, 1862. This is but a single instance. A multitude of others could be cited if there were space. We most heartily wish that this atrocious delay of fifteen months in these payments might be cured; but, as we do not like to see one suffer for the fault of another, we volunteer the above, and respectfully request its publication.

Very truly yours, A. G. & C.

City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some six months ago I published a pamphlet on street railroads, in the course of which, among other matters discussed, I took occasion to expose the danger of putting all the passenger-carriage of the City into the hands of monopolists, and the delusion of imagining that the cars, as they are conducted, *accommodate* the public. The public seemed to think their own comfort not worth considering, and the Press, whose special business it was, with one exception, thought it actually not worth noticing. Since then, things have become so worse, that the public is positively beginning to perceive that it is imposed upon, and the Press—wonderful to relate—has condescended to take the matter up. Your article of to-day is not a day too soon.

Much of the mischief is probably irreparable, but the evil may be productive of some collateral good. In the first place, the present slaughter-house system of conveyance may possibly suggest to some of our townsmen and townswomen that the two legs with which most of them are provided were meant to walk with, and that walking is, to the generality of mankind, a profitable and healthy exercise. The idea that a free-born American, having only two legs, ought ever to walk one, two or three miles, seems to be rejected with scorn by most of our population, and they are as afraid of wet as if they were sugar or cake. An invalid, who is forbidden by his doctors to walk above two miles a day, will, if he goes to the end of his tether, do more walking, one week with another, than hundreds and thousands of New-Yorkers in perfect health—or as near perfect health as they ever are. So anxious are they for the *appearance* of riding, that they consent to be transported *standing*, which is a far more fatiguing method of locomotion than walking, and as unhealthy as walking is healthy.

Secondly, we have here another imperative reason for the institution of cabs. Many persons who have not the means or will not take the trouble to keep a private carriage, are well able to pay for cabs, and would gladly do so if they could get them, thus relieving the press upon the railroads.

Here I am about to stop, but it occurs to me that the responsibilities of the tramway Companies to *all* classes of the community have never been fully presented in a brief compass.

1. They have by their rails rendered most of the principal streets and avenues practically impassable for private vehicles.

2. They have, in conjunction with the hackney-coach interest, prevented the establishment of cabs.

3. They are rapidly supplanting the omnibuses.

4. By salting the streets in snow-time they render it almost impossible for pedestrians to cross them.

Thus they exercise jurisdiction over every class in the City; and the least they can and ought to do in return is to supply *accommodation* for all classes, such accommodation that every gentleman and lady, workingman or workingwoman can be sure of a comfortable *seat* in a car whenever he or she wishes one. CARL BENSON.

MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863.

The Question of Reconstruction.

THE SPEECH OF H. J. RAYMOND AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

From the St. Louis Union, Nov. 21.

The greater portion of to-day's paper is taken up with the able speech of Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the New-York TIMES, delivered at Wilmington, Del., on the 6th inst., upon the Administration and the war, and the reconstruction of the Union. The question of the reconstruction of the Union is the rock upon which the Union party in the country is sure to divide in the coming Presidential struggle, and it is important that it be understood, and that correct views upon it should be spread before the people. It is very ably treated by Mr. RAYMOND, and we commend his views to a careful reading. The doctrine of State suicide advanced by SUMNER and his followers is handled in a masterly manner by Mr. RAYMOND, and its sophistry fully exposed. One great idea which is so often lost sight of is very forcibly put in this speech, and if our readers would always bear it in mind, much and many embarrassing difficulties would be avoided. The idea advanced is the necessity of always adhering to correct principles, even at the expense, sometimes, of a failure immediately to obtain very desirable ends. In many cases the end aimed at may be very desirable, it may be highly important to the interests and welfare of the whole country, but it is not the part of wisdom to permit our wishes, in one single case, to govern our action in laying down a rule which might in the future very seriously affect the permanency and character of our institutions.

Mr. RAYMOND takes the correct view of the constitutional relation of the several States to the Union, and shows most conclusively that the war waged by the Government is not upon States, but upon individuals, and that the punishment for treason cannot be inflicted upon States, but upon individuals. The Constitution does not impose positive obligations upon States, but upon the individuals thereof, and the individual may commit a crime against the Government for which he may be hung, but the State can commit no such crime, and can receive no such punishment. The definition of treason is wholly applicable to individuals, and not to States; and that is why a State cannot secede. He shows another error into which those who would obliterate the States in rebellion have fallen, in calling the States "alien enemies," and demanding that they should be treated as such. Says he "if they are alien enemies they owe us no allegiance, are under no obligations to obey our laws, and we have no right to make war upon them to compel their obedience." This is the correct view of the case, otherwise we have been waging an unjust war, and have wrongly stated its objects. In our opinion, this subject should not have been sprung upon the nation until the rebellion was conquered, but as it has been forced upon us, and, as we have before said, will be the dividing line in the next Presidential canvass, we cannot well avoid its consideration, and the point should be met and understood. It is evident that a party is forming with a view to running a candidate upon the platform that the rebel States are out of the Union; that their citizens are aliens; that the States have committed suicide, and their existence can no longer be recognized by the Government. This issue being raised, we have to meet it, and it must be met with earnestness and vigor, if our Constitution, and the principles and spirit of our Government would be saved. The advocates of these dangerous doctrines are already becoming the bitter antagonists of those who would save the Union as Mr. LINCOLN proposes. This party has its advocates in our midst. There are those among us who are ready to seize upon the most dangerous heresies upon which to ride into power. All men, of every party, who are genuine Union men and desire its restoration, and who are opposed to any adjustment of our difficulties that looks solely to the triumph of any political party or opinions, should early array themselves against these dangerous heresies, and in the speech of Mr. RAYMOND they will find material for battling these false doctrines.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thanksgiving Day.

There will be a very general observance of the day in the Churches, in nearly all of which services will be held. The many public and private charitable and benevolent institutions and associations will also properly make observance, and they hope by the contributions in food, clothing and money, to afford those under their care much happiness and cause for genuine thankfulness.

A glance at the published appeals will show where benevolence can effectively act, but there are many more humble quarters which should not be overlooked, and which a little reflection or a little inquiry will disclose. They may not expect you, but what a joy should you come,—it costs little to you, but how much does it secure to them: only a basket full, only half an hour, and a day's comfort and happiness, and a year's grateful remembrance of it!

With such innumerable reasons for thankfulness by the well-to-do—with such ground for gratitude as the glorious news just fresh upon us—let us not forget that which glorifies and sanctifies it all, charity—thought and aid for the poor, the sick, the wounded, the young and desolate, the old and weary—so let us give and be thankful.

FIVE DOLLARS.—We have received from a "Constant Reader of the TIMES" the sum of $5, to be "handed to some responsible party for Thanksgiving Day for the poor Colored Folks." The donation has been handed over to Mr. R. B. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer of the Five Points House of Industry, by whom it will be appropriated for the designated purpose. It will cheer the souls of at least a score of the grateful sons of Ham, and thereby make happy the heart of the son of Japhet, who shows his generous thoughtfulness by the gift, as he shows his fine judgment by being a constant reader of the TIMES.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIER'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A Thanksgiving Dinner will be given to the soldiers, at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, to-day, at 1 o'clock. All soldiers on passes from hospitals or *en route* through the City are invited to partake. The soldiers are indebted to the thoughtfulness of one of our most patriotic merchants for this feast of good things. May all the happiness he has afforded to the brave boys who are deprived of a seat at the home board to-day be reflected to his own.

REV. MR. GOSS' IDEA OF A THANKSGIVING SERMAN.—Rev. Mr. GOSS, of the Christian Alliance, devotes to-day to the distribution of bread and meat to the deserving poor. A Committee act with him, and wagons well ladened with food will be under the charge, and these will be the sermons that Mr. GOSS thinks the most effective.

JOHN W. FARMER invites the wives and children of our brave volunteers to dine with him on Thanksgiving day, at his residence, No. 47 Ludlow-street. Dinner table set from 12 M. to 9 P. M.

Naval Movements.

THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR TO BE LAUNCHED NEXT SATURDAY.

It has been stated that the iron-clad *Dictator* would be launched on Thanksgiving Day. We are requested to say that this is not so, as the launch will not take place till Saturday, the 28th inst. No tickets of admission to the vessel can be given, as the ship-house is only large enough to accommodate the workmen making the launch. Only a few officers of the United States Navy will be admitted into the ship-house.

EVACUATION DAY AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Evacuation Day was celebrated at the Navy-yard yesterday in the old imposing style. To add to the usual resources of the officials in getting up an ovation, the Veterans of 1812, to the number of 25 or 30, in military uniform, and preceded by a ponderous drum, visited the premises, and paid their respects to the commandant. Their spokesman in a speech stated that accepting it might be their last Evacuation day "in the valley of the shadow of death," they thought they would pass it at the Navy-yard. The Admiral cordially welcomed them, and came himself personally to witness their roll-call, which was rather an unsuccessful affair, as very few of the members answered it, each one preferring to wander alone and see the sights. On board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, Capt. MEADE, with his usual patriotism, had the band out playing national airs, as well as in otherwise giving *éclat* to the occasion. A salute was fired at 12 o'clock. The gates of the yard will be closed to-day and no bell will ring.

RAISING THE IRON-CLAD KEOKUK.

Mr. CHAS. W. WHITNEY, the builder of the iron-clad battery *Keokuk*, who has also received a contract for raising that vessel, has left this city for Charleston, to superintend the work. A steamer, with officers and men, and materials for beginning operations, left a few days before him, and have probably been in Charleston for some time. No time will be lost in getting up the vessel. If she is successfully raised, and can be brought without risk to New-York, it is said that Mr. J. S. UNDERHILL, the builder of the vessel, will repair her.

Evacuation Day.

This time-honored anniversary was appropriately noticed yesterday by our citizens, and from all the public buildings and many private housetops the Stars and Stripes floated gaily in the breeze. The Veterans of 1812 were out in full force, (ten in number,) and paraded the streets in their antique costumes, feeling as jovial and frisky as when in their boyish days they saw the red-coats evacuate the City forever. The first company Washington Continental Guard paraded through Broadway and several other principal thoroughfares, under command of their old Capt. DARROW, now holding the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second regiment N. Y. S. M., attached to the Army of the Potomac.

Reading Matter for the Army.

A stranger looking in the suite of rooms at No. 30 Bible House would be perplexed to divine the nature of the business carried on there, the shelves being loaded with books, periodicals and newspapers, with a sprinkling of hospital stores. But whatever its character, the steady flow of packages into the room, and the strong counter-current of similar packages setting out, would lead to the conclusion that the concern was doing an extensive business.

This is the office of the United States Christian Commission for the Army and Navy, a body made up of some twenty or thirty of the prominent business men of New-York some of whom spend a large share of their time in the management of the institution, not only without compensation, but paying liberally for the privilege.

At the recent monthly meeting the Executive Committee, through their Chairman, NATHAN BISHOP, LL.D., presented their report for the previous quarter. Among its operations the New-York branch of the Commission has scattered through the army and navy the following amount of reading matter: 14,500 bibles and testaments, 3,000 prayer-books, 5,000 bound books, 115,000 flexible covered books. The Commission are sending out every week 10,000 copies of religious newspapers, and each month 118,000 of the best monthlies. Reading matter bids fair to become an army ration.

Order Relating to Premiums for Recruits.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

CIRCULAR, No. 13.—The Provost-Marshal-General directs that the following regulations and forms be observed in paying the $25 premium for accepted recruits, (veteran,) and the $15 premium for accepted recruits, (not veteran,) authorized by circular letter from his office, dated Oct. 24, 1863:

I. Each Provost-Marshal will be furnished with a book of certificates. When a recruiting agent or other person presents a recruit to the Board of Enrollment, who is duly accepted and enlisted into the service of the United States, a certificate, properly filled out and signed by the Provost-Marshal, will be cut up, and given to the agent or person. The names of the agent or person and recruit, the date, and the amount of premium, will be entered on the counterfoil, which will be preserved in the book for reference.

II. "Rolls of Volunteers" will be furnished to each Provost-Marshal. These rolls, properly filled up and signed by the Provost-Marshal, will be sent in triplicate, with each recruit or detachment of recruits, to the general rendezvous. The commandant of the general rendezvous will retain one copy, and immediately forward the other, receipted on the back, to the Disbursing officer, No. 24 Walker-street.

III. The recruiting agent or person will present the certificate given him by the Provost-Marshal to the Disbursing officer, who will compare it with the Roll of Volunteers, and if found correct, will pay the premium on consolidated receipt rolls. By order of Brig.-Gen. WM. HAYS,

A. A. P. M. General.

JAMES E. MCGEE, Captain and Inspector.

Mr. Beecher at the Academy.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

DEAR SIR: allow me to express the indignant feeling of thousands of our citizens in respect to the exorbitant price charged for admission to the Academy of Music at the welcome of Mr. BEECHER. The cause of our country at home and abroad demanded a grand reception. The masses of the people are aching to give such an one. The treasury of no society should have stood in the way of this. Let there be yet a meeting of the "*people*," at a price just large enough to meet the expenses incurred.

A FRIEND OF OUR COUNTRY.

A Handsome Present.

The men of Gen. SICKLES' command have combined to present to him a very handsome acknowledgment of their estimate of his merits as a soldier and as their commander. It is a camp carriage built by Messrs. WOOD & Co., and to be seen at their establishment No. 596 Broadway. In its general outline it resembles an English *landau*, but it has been very greatly Americanized, and is quite original in its construction and design. The wheels are painted a rich carmine, while the body is covered with imitation rattan'd work, technically known as "sham cane." The lining is of blue silk of the newest style, and the workmanship artistic in all its details. The part inside the carriage, ordinarily used for the front seat, is transformed into the most perfect *escretoire*. There are seven drawers, one extending completely across the carriage, for maps, &c., and the whole extending half way up the heighth of the carriage. From the top of this desk a lid turns down, forming the table upon which to write, and disclosing an apartment for pens, ink, etc. The drawer fronts and desk lid are of rosewood, inlaid with gold and silk trimmings, the escutcheons and keys to each drawer being of good metal, and richly embossed. A "rumble," or projecting seat in the rear of the carriage, furnishes room for two orderlies, while under the lid is a spacious larder, divided into compartments for "creature comforts." The "dickey seat" is the most perfect one of the kind ever exhibited in this City. It is set up upon scroll brackets, and was designed by Mr. WOOD, senior member of the firm. This seat is movable at pleasure, and affords an opportunity of driving *a la Daumont*, or postillion.

Taken all in all, this is a most superbly constructed vehicle, and reflects the highest credit upon its designers, and is a fitting testimonial of the regard of officers and men for their brave commander. We neglected to add, that the interior of the carriage is illuminated by a powerful locomotive lantern placed outside, covering the back curtain light. There is also a modest little stove accompanying this faultless vehicle. The establishment is one which we should be very sorry to have fall into rebel hands.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE FOR SANITARY COMMISSION.—A crowded and select audience assembled at Niblo's Saloon on Monday evening, to witness a series of *tableaux vivants*, gotten up by a party of young ladies and gentlemen of this City, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. The entertainment was strictly a private one, and was very creditable to the originators. The programme was as follows: "The signing of the Abdication by Mary Queen of Scots;" "The Game of Life;" "Death of Queen Margaret;" "The Elopement;" "Where ignorance is Bliss, 'twere folly to be wise." The Brigands, comprising four scenes: 1st, "The Entrance;" 2d, "The Theft;" 3d, "The Alarm;" 4th, "The Rescue;" "Players' Scene from Hamlet;" "Joan D'Arc;" "The Gipsey Camp;" "The taking of the White Vail;" "The taking of the Black Vail;" and six scenes from "Cinderella." The groupings were excellent and reflect creditably upon the manager. The interval between the different tableaux was somewhat lengthy, but it was apologized for by one of the members of the company in a neat speech in which he craved the indulgence of the audience on the ground that the company being amateurs and having to change their costumes and scenery so often they could not proceed with as much celerity as professional artists. Altogether the entertainment was well gotten up and carried through, netting a handsome amount. The audience left well pleased and assured that they had done some good to the cause of our sick and wounded soldiers.

A METROPOLITAN REGIMENT.—Many prominent citizens are working to organize a Metropolitan regiment, which is to be under the command of Col. JULIUS B. HERMAN. Among the above gentlemen are the three candidates for the Mayorship—Messrs. BLUNT, BOOLS and GUNTHER. Gov. SEYMOUR is particularly requested by those gentlemen to grant an authority to raise a Metropolitan cavalry regiment, under the command of Col. HERMAN, in whom they placed full confidence. An additional bounty will be paid to the men enlisting under him. Though recruiting is now better than last year, it is far from furnishing the daily average necessary to fill up the quota of this City before January—the average required being 800 per diem, and only about 100 being recruited. A new organization of the above kind, supported as it is, will, there is no doubt, succeed in a short time. Several subscriptions toward extra bounty have already been sent to the Treasurer, WM. H. FIELD, Esq., at the Comptroller's office. In a letter addressed to Col. HERMAN by the Russian Admiral, who is acquainted with his personal character and his devotion to the Union, he encourages him in saying that "there is no nation which I and my fellow-countrymen respect more for its greatness during this war, as well as during peace, than the United States."

ARREST OF A BURGLAR ON A STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOAT.—Last Monday night a burglary was committed at the house of Dr. ANDERSON, near Stapleton, by two persons unknown at the time. It was done so successfully that not the slightest traces were left to detect the criminals. Accident, however, has brought one of them to light. Over $400 worth of plate, a large amount of wearing apparel and a valuable rifle were stolen. Tuesday morning, as Officer STACK, of the Harbor Police, was coming across the river on one of the Staten Island ferry-boats, he observed a suspicious looking man with a rifle, who was apparently anxious to hide the same. Having heard of the robbery of Dr. ANDERSON'S house, he questioned the suspected individual, and became convinced he was a thief. The result was an arrest and search of the man, who turned out to have on four coats and considerable silver-plate, which was identified as the property of Dr. ANDERSON. The man gave his name as HENDERSON. Yesterday, through the skill of Officer STACK in "pumping" his prisoner, the name of his accomplice is known, and the whereabouts of the balance of the property.

OMNIBUS AND CAR THIEVES.—The papers are teeming with complaints of these classes of thieves. They are mainly frequenters of Broadway, lounging in gangs around the corners, and commence their work at dark. Whenever they see a party of ladies and gentlemen, or a gentleman with the appearance of a well-lined pocket, about to enter a stage, they rush to the steps as though also anxious to get in, jostle, and push against the parties or party, and rob them or him in an instant. These thieves congregate on the corners and their vicinity, from Grand-street up to Fourteenth. Any one who feels disposed to witness their operations and has the time to tarry in the vicinity of the Theatres on the audiences leaving, will soon find an opportunity. Citizens when they find a sudden rush and hustling of young fellows at an omnibus step, can at once conclude that they are thieves. It has been a game long practiced and very successfully.

FUNERAL OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTER SOMMERS.—The funeral of J. B. YATES SOMMERS, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New-York, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Rev. Dr. SOMMERS, No. 17 St. Mark's-place. The remains were taken to Greenwood, a large number of the Order attending, but without regalia. Mr. SOMMERS was a young man of fine intelligence, and gave great promise of a distinguished career in his profession of the law. His position in the Order bears full evidence to his personal worth. He was initiated into the Order in 1853, in Artemus Lodge, No. 274, of this City. For some years past he belonged to Adelphic Lodge, No. 348, and was also a member of Adelphic Chapter, No. 158, and of Morton Commandery of Knights Templar. In 1862 he received the appointment of District Deputy Grand Master for New-York City. In June, 1863, he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

CITY RAILROAD ANNOYANCES.—To pay your fare on entering—to be run off the track within a square, and then urged out into the pouring rain to help push the car on the track again, and then to be left standing in the rain while the horse rushes away at a gallop—this is annoyance No. 1. But here is another car of the same line. Jump in and tell the conductor that you paid in the other car. "No difference, Sir; nobody travels with me without paying me." Pay again, and be thankful for standing-room in a crowd of dampened, seething men, with muddy boots and dripping umbrellas—annoyance No. 2. "When, o

LAW REPORTS.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Justice Allen.

Lester L. Robinson, Silas Seymour and Alvin C. Morton vs. Edward P. Flint, James P. Flint, George H. Kellogg, William G. Glidden, John A. Glidden and J. M. S. Williams.—This is a case of some interest from the large amount involved, the allegations of fraud against well-known merchants, and the eminence of counsel engaged on each side. The plaintiff, comprising the firm of Robinson Seymour & Co., in the year 1854 entered into an agreement with the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, whereby they agreed, for the sum of $1,800,000, to construct and equip the entire road of said Campany, and also agreed to assume a contract previously made by the Railroad Company with the Boston agents of Thompson & Forman, of London, for 2,000 tons of railroad iron of T. & F.'s manufacture, or some other manufacturers of equal celebrity. The defendants, comprising the firms of Flulet, Peabody & Co., and Gleddon & Williams, had guaranteed the full performance on the part of the Railroad Company of all the stipulations in the above contract with the agents of Thompson & Forman to as full an extent as if said defendants had been the sole purchaser of the iron, and the defendants also agreed with the Railroad Company to receive the iron at Boston and ship it to San Francisco, and they did receive the whole of the 2,000 tons, of which they shipped to San Francisco 491 tons. The plaintiffs having assumed this contract, one of them visited Boston to ascertain the market price of such railroad iron, and whether the defendants were in a condition to carry out the above contract, so that plaintiffs would be bound by their contract with the Railroad Company to take that particular iron, although the contract price and charges greatly exceeded the then market value of such iron in Boston by a difference, as plaintiffs ascertained, of $3½ per ton. Plaintiffs then applied to the defendants and stated that they were ready to carry out the original contract made by the Railroad Company, provided the iron originally purchased was still on hand in Boston, and not otherwise. Thereupon, as plaintiffs allege, the defendants, with intent to cheat and defraud the plaintiffs, and to induce them to enter into the contract for the iron at a price greatly exceeding its market value, falsely represented and stated to the plaintiffs that the identical iron originally imported was then on hand in Boston piled up in warehouses where it had been kept on storage from the time of its importation under the original contract of purchase, whereas, as the plaintiffs allege, the whole 2,000 tons, except the 491 tons shipped to San Francisco, had been sold to other parties and no part of the same was then on hand in Boston, and plaintiffs claim that they were thus cheated and defrauded and induced to enter into a contract to pay for this iron, and did pay for it a much larger sum than it was worth, and much larger than they would have paid had they known the truth in relation to the iron. That when this iron was delivered in San Francisco, it proved not to be the iron originally imported, nor was it manufactured by Thompson & Forman, but was iron of a poor quality, of many different patterns, and not worth exceeding $35 per ton. That by reason of the poor quality mentioned, and especially by reason of its not being the original iron contracted for in the first instance by the Railroad Company, the Company refused to pay plaintiffs the contract price agreed upon for building the road, but deducted therefrom $350,000, and plaintiffs claim that, by reason of the above facts, they have been damaged, and have lost the sum of $171,000, for which sum, with interest, they seek to recover.

Defendants admit the contracts, but they deny on information and belief the remaining allegations of the complaint.

Case still on.

Henry Hilton, D. D. Field and James T. Brady for plaintiffs; Foster & Thompson, Ex-Judge Woodruff and Charles O'Conor for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 25, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, 7.30 Cp.	98	100	Erie R. Prf.	102¾
65,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cp.	98⅜	600	Hudson R. R.	126
6,000 do	98⅝	100	do	126⅛
5,000 Brook'n City 6s W. L.	109	4000	Hud. Riv. Scrip	95
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90-'99	59	300	Harlem R.	94
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	66⅜	100	do	b30 94⅜
1,000 La. State 6s	55	500	do	s30 94
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	106⅜	300	do	s30 93½
8,000 Er. 3d M. Bs	112	400	do	s30 93⅜
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I. B.	110	200	do	s60 93
4,000 Har. R. 1st M.	109	700	do	b30 94
3,000 Ast, T. & H. In. B.	84½	500	Cleve. & Pitts	106⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st	92½	400	do	b10 107
12,000 do	b30 81	1000	do	107
2,000 do	93	600	do	s80 107
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	80	200	do	b15 107¾
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	110	1560	Reading R.	125
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	99	200	do	121⅞
15 Ocean Bank	95	500	do	b10 125⅛
40 do	94⅜	200	do	b30 125⅜
28 Hanover Bank	101	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b10 127
15 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	108	200	do	b10 126⅜
54,000 Amer. Gold	148	300	M. S. & N. I.	91⅜
1,900 do	14-⅜	500	do	81⅜
100 Canton Co	34	200	do	b30 82⅜
50 Penn. Coal Co	104	300	do	s60 81⅜
200 Amo Coal Prf	s30 38⅜	100	do	s60 81⅝
100 do	38⅜	50	Ill. C. R	Full S. 117
40 do	38⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121⅜
100 do	38⅝	100	do	121⅝
150 Mar. Min. Co	41	200	do	s60 121
100 do	40⅜	100	do	b16 121⅜
100 Amer. Coal Co	94	350	do	s30 121
100 do	93	200	do	121¾
100 do	b10 94	100	do	121
300 Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	92	100	do	b60 121⅜
100 do	91¾	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	108
100 do	91	100	Clev. & Tol.	116⅜
100 Pacific Mail	213	800	Chic. & R. I. R.	c106⅜
10 do	s60 212	100	do	106⅜
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	135⅜	200	do	106⅝
300 do	135⅝	400	do	b10 107
200 do	b30 136	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	61
200 do	b15 136	50	do	60⅞
400 do	b5 136	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	49
200 do	136	200	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	85
100 do	s10 136	400	do	s60 85
200 do	136⅛	200	do	s10 85⅛
500 do	s30 136⅜	100	do	b15 85⅜
10 do	136⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	49
3700 Erie R.	107	200	do	49⅛
400 do	s30 106⅝	100	do	s30 49
100 do	s60 106⅝	100	do	49⅜
400 do	s60 106⅝	100	do	b10 49⅜
600 do	b10 107⅛	200	do	b30 49⅜
100 do	s10 107	200	Chic. & Alt. R.	95⅜
600 do	107⅛	100	Miss & Mo. R.	40
100 do	b15 107¼	100	Quincy R. Co.	63
200 do	b30 107⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

20,000 Amer. Gold	s3 147¼	200	Mich. Cen. R.	128
30,000 do	147¾	100	do	b8 128
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R.	135⅞	200	M. S. & N. I.	91⅝
100 do	c 136	100	do	b3 91⅞
200 do	136	300	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅛
200 do	135⅞	100	do	b3 120⅜
100 do	s3 136⅜	100	do	120⅝
100 do	b10 136	700	Clev. & Pitts	s3 106⅜
600 do	135⅝	200	do	106⅜
400 Erie R.	s60 106⅜	600	do	s3 106⅜
2600 do	106⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	108⅜
1300 do	106⅞	100	do	b3 108⅜
800 do	s3 106⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	117
100 do	c 106⅜	100	do	b3 117⅛
100 do	b3 106⅝	250	Chic. & R. I.	106⅜
300 do	s10 106⅝	200	do	c 106⅜
3100 do	s3 106⅜	400	do	106⅜
100 Erie R. Prf.	102⅜	400	Chic. & N. W. R.	49
100 do	b3 102⅞	100	do	c 49
50 Hud. R. R. ex-div	125⅜	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	84⅞
200 do	125⅞	100	do	b3 85
200 do	126⅛	100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	32
200 Harlem R.	83⅜	100	Canton Co.	33⅜
200 do	s3 93⅞	700	Cum. Coal	38¼
200 Reading R.	124⅜	500	do	38¾
200 do	s10 124⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. P.	b10 83
300 do	s3 124⅜	300	Wyom. V. Coal	s3 93
100 do	b3 124⅞			

PUBLIC BOARD—2 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	135⅜	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜
600 do	b3 135⅜	100	do	s10 90⅜
400 do	135⅞			
300 do	135¼	1400	Cleve. & P. R.	106
400 do	b3 135¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	108⅜
900 do	s3 135	100	do	108⅝
500 do	on Sat'y 135	200	do	b10 108⅜
300 do	135⅝	600	do	108⅛
900 do	135	100	do	108⅜
200 do	b3 135⅛	500	do	108
100 do	b3 135	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	116
1500 do	136⅛	50	do	106⅜
3400 do	136⅜	1200	do	s3 106⅜
500 do	b5 136⅜	200	do	106⅝
200 do	s3 136⅜	300	do	106
300 do	s3 136⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	84⅜
2000 do	s3 136⅜	200	do	84¾
3700 Erie R.	107	1150	do	85
300 do	b3 107⅛	250	Tol. & Wab. R.	47¾
100 Harlem R.	b3 92⅞	300	do	48
1000 Reading R.	124⅛	100	do	48
900 do	124⅜	300	Cumb. Coal	s3 38
300 do	b3 124⅜	100	do	38
3100 do	124	200	do	b3 38
300 do	124	200	do	37¾
200 Ill. Cen. R.	s3 119¾	100	Canton Co.	b3 33¾
200 do	119¾			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board adjourned at noon to-day until Friday morning. This enabled the members who had friends in the country, with whom they expect to spend Thanksgiving Day, to leave town at an early hour in the afternoon. Before adjourning the Board voted $500 to our sick soldiers.

The Railway speculation rallied from the decline of last night, early in the day, and the demand was buoyant on the breaking up of the Board, while Gold and Exchange, as compared with the close of business yesterday, were 3@3½ ₱ cent. lower on account of the army news from Gen. GRANT. On the Street the improvement in the Railways was not maintained, and there was a lower tone to the market, at unsettled prices up to 4 o'clock, when the following quotations were made in comparison with Tuesday night.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	150⅜	147¾	Harlem Pref.	110	110
U. S. 6s, 1881	109	109	Mich. Central	126¾	126
N. Y. Central	136	135¾	Mich. Southern	81¾	81¾
Erie	107¼	106¾	Mich. Guaranteed	141	140
Erie Preferred	102¾	102⅜	Ill. Central	120¾	120
Hudson	126	126	Pittsburgh	106⅝	105⅝
Pacific Mail	216	213	Fort Wayne	85	83
Harlem	94¾	93	Rock Island	106¾	105⅝
Canton	33⅞	33¾	Galena	108¾	108¾
Treas. Cer., new	98½	98⅜	Reading	124⅝	124⅜
Toledo	116¾	116¾	Quicksilver	63¾	63
Northwest	48⅜	48	Chic. & Alton	97	95½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Commerce	105
Manhattan	140	Ocean	94
Merchants'	106	Continental	100
Trade-men's	112	Atlantic	101
Greenwich	160	Imp. and Traders	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Inc.	64
N. Y. Cen 6s. Real Est	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92¾
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	136	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	80
Erie firsts, '58	111	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.	100
Erie seconds, '79	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Erie thirds, '83	111	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	110
Erie fifths, '85	108	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Hudson R. firsts '69	114¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Michigan S. seconds	104	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	105
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F.	109⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	101
Al. & T. H. firsts	103	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	85
Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	91	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	64

The Brokers were fairly supplied at an early hour with Money, at 7 ₱ cent. The intervention of a holiday induced some of the private lenders to offer their balances, at call, before 2 o'clock. The Banks paid $3,500,000 in Legal Tender into the Treasury office to-day on the negotion of Sept. 3, leaving only 5 ₱ cent., or $1,750,000 to complete their payments. The receipts into the Treasury for the Popular Loan amounts to $591,600.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the third week in November were:

1863	$46,593
1862	26,351
Increase	$20,242

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned the second week in November as follows:

1862	$38,695 43	1863	$34,292 43
Decrease			4,405 05

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for the third week of November, were as follows:

1862	$64,540	1863	$75,599
Increase			11,659

The New-York and New-Haven Company give notice that they are prepared to issue the certificates of new stock under the late composition with the holders of the Schuyler claims.

The Bowery Fire Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of 10 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of December.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 111 bbls. Ashes, 17,382 bbls. Flour, 883 bbls. and 808 bags Corn Meal, 229 bags Buckwheat Flour, 97,916 bushels Wheat, 20,350 bushels Corn, 610 bushels Rye, 33,545 bushels Barley, 158,478 bushels Oats, 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,127 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in request, including Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 81½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 346 bbls., including 323 bbls. Pots, and 23 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been restricted and prices have been somewhat depressed this week. At the auction sale to-day the bulk of the offering found buyers at rather lower prices.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 31¾c.@34¾c., Laguayra, 32¾c.@34c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 28½c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request at drooping prices. Middlings, 82c.@83c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 670 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in moderate demand at from $6 50@$6 90 ₱ cwt. Mackerel continue in fair demand and firm, including No. 1 at $14 25@$15 75; No. 2 at $8 75@$10 50; No. 3 at $6@$7 75. Pickled Sa mon are inactive at $25@$25 50 for No. 1 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are in moderate request at $4 25 for poor Magdalen, to $6 25 for choice Labrador, ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair demand at 40c.@44c. for Scaled, and 30c.@34c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rapid fall in Gold and Sterling Exchange to-day has literally "used up" the market for State and Western Flour. Buyers claim large concessions, which the principal holders are reluctant to yield. Business has, therefore, been quite limited, and the small sales reported have been at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last, 8,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 15; poor to choice extra State, at $6 30@$6 75, chiefly at $6 35@$6 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 90	@	$6 15
Extra State	6 30	@	6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10	@	9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 35	@	7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 56	@	9 25
Extra Genesee	6 85	@	9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 60	@	11 50

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 500 bbls., at $7 40@$8 05 for poor to good superfine; $8 10@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite heavy and down 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $6 25@$8 90 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $5 75@$7 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and somewhat nominal, at $6 for Jersey, $6 50 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 50 for Brandywine, and $6 40 for Atlantic Mills, ₱ bbl., the market closing heavily, with a downward tendency.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, and large sales could not be effected unless at a reduction of 4c.@6c. ₱ bushel. Sales, since our last, 34,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 72; Amber Western at $1 56@$1 59; Red Western, poor old to choice new at $1 44@$1 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 43@$1 45; Milwaukee Club at $1 41@$1 43; old do. at $1 35@$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 39@$1 42; old do. at $1 39 and choice White Genesee at $1 85 ₱ bushel. Corn has been much depressed; prices have declined 4c.@5c. ₱ bushel. Sales were made of 68,000 bushels, closing heavily at $1 19@$1 21 for Mixed Western in store and afloat ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at $1 22@$1 35, according to quality, ₱ bush. Oats have been in less demand, and have fallen off 3c.@4c. ₱ bushel. We quote Canada at 86c.@99c.; Prince Edward's Island, 67c.; Western, 88c.@90c.; State at 89c.@91c., ₱ bushel. Sales 64,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in moderate demand, at $1 40@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales, 8,000 bush. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bush.

HAY—North River finds ready buyers, at $1 60@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 80c.@$1.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at 28c.@29c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet in private trade; 450 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at auction at 38c.@71c., the latter an extreme rate for very choice, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt into-day, at previous prices, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 12½ ₱ gallon; Resin, $38@$48 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, at, in some instances, firmer prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 14; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$1 05; Linseed, at $1 45@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts: Crude Petroleum at 26c.@26½c.; Refined do. at 50c.@53c. free, and 42c.@43½c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and prices have declined, closing quite heavily. Sales have been made since our last of 2,200 bbls., at $17 93¾@$18 12½, closing at $17 93¾@$19 for New Mess; $16 50 for Old Mess; $17 for Prime Mess, $16 25 for Mess, $20 for clear Mess, $13 for Prime ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 500 bbls. new Mess, for December delivery, buyers' option, at $18 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request at 9¼c.@11c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Sales, 325 pkgs. Bacon is quiet yet firm at 8¾c.@10¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 65 boxes. Dressed Hogs sell less freely at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Lard has been less active at drooping rates. Sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in demand and quoted firm; sales 325 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$26, the latter for City; India Mess, $28@$30 ₱ tierce: sales 85 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter is in less demand to-day, especially for export, at 20c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@30c. for common to choice State ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand, at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in lively request at advancing prices, including East India at $7 25@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales since our last, 17,500 bags, the market closing irregularly.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand, at uniform quotations; sales have been reported since our last, of 1,425 hhds., including New-Orleans, (chiefly at auction) at 12¾c.@15¾c.; Cuba, 12¾c.@13¼c., and Porto Rico at 13¼c.; and 375 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request, ranging from 14c.@17¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 61,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12c., chiefly at 12c.; and 50 pkgs. Grease, at 10¾c., and 8,000 lbs. stearine at 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business in Tallow thus: "The business done in this staple for the past week has been quite large and characterized by much activity. During the forepart of the week, prime lots, in bbls. and hhds., found ready sale at 12¾c.@12¾c.; mostly, however, at the former price. On Thursday and Friday there still continued considerable inquiry for for choice lots in hhds., and some large sales were effected at 12¾c. for lots on the spot and to arrive within a week's time. On Saturday, owing to the rain storm, very few transactions took place, and prices were entirely nominal. To-day and yesterday the demand improved for all kinds, and holders were demanding full rates, which were readily obtained, and in some instances ⅛c. advance was realized, and some strictly prime, in bbls., was closed at 12¾c., but this was an extreme price, as the general price demanded was 12¾c. The arrivals of Western lots since our last report has been more numerous, but the stock has not increased, as lots were sold on arrival at market prices. In City Rendered there has not been much done. At the close we quote good merchantable lots at 12¼c.@12¾c., and extra choice at 12¾c., but this afternoon, owing to the decline in Gold, prices were weak, and in order to effect sales of any amount a concession had to be allowed on the morning's rates. In Soap stocks of other kinds there has been but little done, and prices of Grease are nominal. Price this day, 1858. 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 11¾c., ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 3,400 bbls., in lots at 74c.@75c., chiefly at 75c. ₱ gallon, indicating a firmer market.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day were limited, and rates unsettled. For Liverpool, 200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., an extreme rate; 150 tcs. Lard at 15s., and 80 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 250 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 400 tcs. Beef, at 3s. ₱ tc.; 1,000 pkgs. Butter, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 20s.@50s.; and 60 tons Oil Cake, on private terms, ₱ ton. For Antwerp, 100 hhds. Tobacco, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton, with 150 tcs. Pork and Beef at 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tierce.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 25—Noon.

FLOUR market dull and heavy. WHEAT steady. Sales at $1 31@$1 32 for Red Winter Ohio, and two sales on private terms. CORN nominal at $1 15. Other grains quiet. WHISKY easier; sales at 67c. CANAL FREIGHTS—No through shipments. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn, 31,000 bush. Oats, 17,000 bush. Rye. *Exports*—24,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Oats, 20,000 bushels Rye.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Dec. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Nov. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Nov. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Nov. 25	New-York	Havana.
Creole	Nov. 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Nov. 28	New-York	N. O. and Hav.
Cortes	Dec. 7	New-York	Ha. and Nas'a.
Cortica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails by the *North American*, via Portland, close on Friday, at 12:45 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at ..... 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M. 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description, viz.*:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen, and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in size to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality;
For $1 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which will bear the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1863.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $10, of 15 per cent. on $20, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,

NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FISH'S PATENT

LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Macbeth.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—The Young Actress—The Returned Volunteer.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artist's Fund Society.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—The Rotto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Afternoon—Kate Kearney. Evening—Satan in Paris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—Customs of the Country—Pat's Blunders.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Every Tuesday and Saturday—Un Caprice—Les Erreurs du Bel age—Le Caporal et la Payse.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Eustache Baudin—The Drunkard.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—Concert.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Dr. Colton's Exhibition of Laughing Gas, and Concert by the Excelsior Old Folks.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequaled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. The needful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the National defence, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle or the ship. The ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and voice, by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to their tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the divine purpose, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION

BY HORATIO SEYMOUR, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

In accordance with the customs and laws of this State, I, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby designate THURSDAY, the 26th inst., to be a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and I hereby declare the same to be a legal holiday.

In the midst of calamities brought upon our country by the wickedness, folly and crimes of men, we have reason to be thankful to Almighty God for abundant harvests, for exemption from pestilence, and for the preservation of our State from the devastations of war which afflict other sections of our land. Let us offer fervent prayers that rebellion may be put down, our Union saved, our liberties preserved and our Constitution and Government upheld. As a becoming proof of thankfulness to God, and as a proper evidence of our gratitude to the armies and navy, I urge our citizens to make contributions on that day for the comfort and support of the destitute families of those who have lost their lives or have become disabled in the service of their country. In the midst of our abundance, let us remember charity to those who are in want, and in the hour set apart by social and religious thanksgiving and praise within the limits of our State, let us encourage those who are engaged on distant and dangerous fields of duty by showing sympathy and kindness toward their families who need our aid and support.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this tenth day of November, in the year [L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

By the Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR.
DANIEL F. TYLER, Private Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

BY MAYOR OPDYKE.

THURSDAY, the 26th inst., having been designated by the President of the United States, and by the Governor of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to refrain from all secular employments on that day, and to devote it to appropriate religious exercises.

Perhaps, never before since we became a nation have we had more reason for heartfelt gratitude to God for the greatness of His mercies. He has spared us from pestilence, and, through abundant harvests and remunerative industry, blessed us with unusual prosperity. By His aid and guidance we have been enabled to repel the assaults of treason and lawlessness which threatened to convert our land of Constitutional Liberty into the abode of Anarchy, and to make our name a by-word and reproach among the nations. In the midst of the calamities of war a brighter future dawns upon us. Our forces are victorious on sea and land; the area of the Rebellion has been circumscribed; treason has been rebuked; the spirit of anarchy subdued; the sentiment of loyalty strengthened; foreign enmity abated. Let us pray that these auspicious results may be speedily followed by the restoration of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land; that as a warning to posterity the instigators of the Rebellion, who have so wantonly and wickedly attempted to destroy our priceless Union, may be subjected to just punishment for their crime, and that their misguided followers may be brought back to their allegiance and duty; that all who have sinned against the majesty of law, in madly striving to subvert the mild and beneficent Government under which we live, may repent of their treason and have the sentiment of patriotism rekindled in their hearts.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this [L. S.] twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The official dispatches from Chattanooga this morning give definite information concerning the recent very important movements there. The result of the three days' fighting is a decided and magnificent victory. The operations on Tuesday were of a very important character. Gen. HOOKER, with about three divisions of troops, carried the point and north slope of Lookout Mountain, with comparatively small loss, capturing 2,000 prisoners. Gen. SHERMAN crossed the Tennessee above Chattanooga early, Tuesday morning, and carried the northern end of Missionary Ridge, in which he was assisted by Gen. THOMAS, who made a vigorous attack on the enemy's centre, piercing it and driving the rebels in great confusion across Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga Creek. We have taken from 5,000 to 10,000 prisoners, and it was expected that Gen. HOOKER would intercept the flying rebels at Rossville. Gen. GRANT telegraphs that our loss is not heavy, and that his success is complete. Our line now seems to be formed thus. Gen. HOOKER on the right, holding Lookout Mountain; Gens. PALMER, HOWARD and GRANGER in the centre, between Lookout and Missionary Ridge; Gen. SHERMAN on the left, with his right on the ridge, and his left resting on Chickamauga Creek. All the troops behaved admirably.

The advices from Knoxville are encouraging. The investment of the town on the north side was said to be close, but the south side was open. Gen. BURNSIDE was confident of final success.

From the Army of the Potomac the only news is that it is mud-bound.

Calculation and Chance in War.

Great military events, whether favorable or adverse, impress everybody. But few make any account of the little contingencies on which these events turn. A mighty battle or grand campaign is a mighty sensation; but the minor circumstances, antecedent or collateral, which decide the fate of a battle or campaign, generally pass almost unnoticed.

Mr. EVERETT, in his Gettysburgh oration, adverted to the remarkable inaction of the rebel army on the second day of the battle, till late in the afternoon. He declared, and he must have spoken on good authority, "Had the contest been renewed by it at daylight, with the First and Eleventh corps exhausted by the battle and the retreat—the Third and Twelfth weary from their forced march of thirty-two miles on the night and day before—and the Second, Fifth and Sixth not yet arrived, *nothing but a miracle could have saved the army from destruction.*" The imagination is now appalled at the consequences which must have ensued had that destruction then and there come; and yet not one man in a thousand of those who have hurrahed for the glorious victory ever knew, or, if they did, ever thought of the chance upon the improvement or neglect of which such terrific results depended. Our thoroughly trustworthy Chattanooga correspondent, in his letter a day or two since, revealed the extreme straits to which the army there was reduced for want of supplies, and that nothing but a very bold and hazardous movement of our Engineer corps, which resulted in snatching a certain ferry from the enemy, and thus opening the Tennessee River, prevented the otherwise inevitable necessity of retreating within a week, and giving up all Southern and Eastern Tennessee. All the fruits of a great campaign were thus saved by a lucky little dash, which hardly a man of us remembered five minutes after first reading of it.

The whole history of our armies is full of just such hairbreadth escapes. This don't come from the fact that either our officers or the rebel officers are deficient in skill and forecast; they are inseparable from war. The most perfect combinations often fail; the quickest and surest vision is frequently at fault. NAPIER, the great military historian, well says that "Fortune always asserts her supremacy in war, and often from a slight mistake such disastrous consequences flow, that in every age and every nation the uncertainty of arms has been proverbial." We have been favored so constantly by fortune throughout this war, and especially during the last year of it, that we have quite lost sight of its real agency; and habitually put all of our successes and escapes down to the credit of splendid generalship and heroic soldiership. Whenever there have been failures, the quick conclusion has been—inasmuch as it would not do to question the valor of the men—that the leaders have been in gross fault. ROSECRANS lost the battle of Chickamauga, and though no General before was more highly esteemed, he was straightway sent into private life, and the people find no difficulty in acquiescing. DUPONT, at one time thought our most consummate naval commander, makes a bold but unsuccessful attempt upon Charleston, and then proceeds to mature plans of slower execution, but is incontinently removed as quite unequal to his responsibilities, and the people hail the change in the naval commander, though we are sorry to say they have not yet been able to hail any change in naval results. The whole tendency of our general success, which has so largely depended on fortune, has been to establish the idea that fortune can at all times be commanded; and that it is in fact but another name for skill and prowess.

We need to be brought back to our proper bearings. The real design of the Thanksgiving Day appointed by the President is to secure just that end. We are called upon to make a special recognition that there is a superintending Providence which determines the events of this war by the unknown and inscrutable combinations of its infinite power. Our success thus far we owe primarily to Divine favor. Our Generals have been skillful, our soldiers brave; but, above them and around them, all the uncontrollable elements have been working on their side and not against them. And it is through this they have been so largely prospered, and have the promise of final victory. We cannot be too strongly impressed that our cause prospers not because we are strong, but because it is right. The Almighty sustains the Republic because He has a sacred work to put upon it in the coming generations. We should, this day, reverently acknowledge His protecting and guiding hand.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—It will be seen by a letter of Gov. SEYMOUR that he now assents to, and will forward the enlistment of negro soldiers in the State of New-York. They are to receive the same bounties from the State as white volunteers. He cannot authorize the formation of new negro regiments, as the President's call says that the volunteers are to be used to fill up regiments in the field, but otherwise they may enlist, and will be counted in the quota of New-York. As the State has no negro regiments in the field into which black volunteers can enter, the War Department has given authority to Gen. SPINOLA to raise a colored regiment in his department, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by Act of Congress, and an officer will at once proceed to open recruiting offices in Brooklyn.

We hope now to see the "American citizens of African descent" bestir themselves. This City ought to furnish several thousand able-bodied negroes for the service.

Chattanooga.

The official and other dispatches of this morning indicate that the action of Tuesday was reopened yesterday morning, and after brisk fighting, our forces under HOOKER and SHERMAN, got complete possession of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and all the points in dispute; and five or perhaps ten thousand rebels have been taken prisoners. BRAGG, the everlasting retreater, has succeeded in retreating at least a short distance, though it can hardly be said as yet that he has succeeded in anything, for operations are still in progress. If BRAGG falls back as far as the railroad junction at Dalton, which would be his first strategic stopping-point, it will give Gen. GRANT a beautiful opportunity to "bag" the swarm of greybacks who are operating against Gen. BURNSIDE, and if it be impossible to catch and overwhelm BRAGG's army, he will doubtless turn his attention to the other. Gen. GRANT's strategy and manœuvreing in the two days' action has been beautiful in the extreme, as well as successful.

The destruction of BRAGG may yet be within the scope of GRANT's genius, and this would be a triumph such as would about upset the tottering Confederacy. But the driving of him back from front of Chattanooga must not be looked upon as a small victory. It is a great and vital triumph, and was about the whole of the work that military men had assigned Gen. GRANT for his Winter campaign. Latest news, however, indicates that our army is gloriously following up the rebels.

Surely there is ground for loud thanks and jubilant praises to Heaven on this day of National Thanksgiving.

The Work of Women—A Suggestion for their Benefit.

While there is no doubt that the public will be gratified by the success of the movement which the workwomen of the City have undertaken to procure an increase of wages, it is, nevertheless, but right to warn the women themselves that no rise of wages procured by a strike will effect a permanent improvement in their condition. Even if the increase which they now ask be accorded them, they will be no better off than they were two years ago, if so well, and nobody will assert that their lot two years ago was an enviable one. What they will now gain will be all swallowed up by the rise in the price of food and clothing, and the proportion of their income to their expenditure will remain precisely as it was before. The life of the seamstress will still be laborious, unhealthy, badly paid, and no strike, or "combination," or "Union," will ever make it otherwise. We have no doubt that a large number of those who attend the meetings, and listen to the speeches, fancy that when they have got a "constitution and by-laws" they will never see hardship again, but there never was a more miserable delusion, and they will find it out before very long.

There is but one way of improving the workwoman's condition, and that is by diminishing the number of workwomen. If they can form a "Union," with a "Constitution" and "By-Laws" that will enable them to keep down the number of those who live by sewing, to any point they please, nothing is more certain than that they will always receive high wages. The rate of wages does not depend, whatever spouting workmen or spouting demagogues may say, on anybody's "humanity" or "inhumanity," greed or generosity. The state of the employer's heart has no more to do with it than the state of the laborer's. It depends entirely on the proportion which the capital invested in any particular business bears to the number who can be hired to do the work of it. If the amount of capital is large and the number of laborers small, nothing can prevent the rate of wages being high, and the stoniest-hearted fool will have to pay just as much as the most sympathetic philanthropist. It is this and this only that constitutes the difference between the condition of the laborer here and in Ireland. Here there are many employers and comparatively few laborers; there, many laborers and comparatively few employers, and the consequence is that Patrick or Jerry, who gets 20 cents at home, gets 150 cents here.

So that when workwomen or workmen want to better their condition, not for this Winter only, but permanently, the kind of combination into which they should enter, should be an "Association for Diminishing Their Own Numbers." Madame DEMOREST, who discussed this subject in our columns a few days ago, and who returns to it this morning with unusual force and acuteness, gave the incompetency, restlessness and eagerness to be married of the workwomen as the reasons for their receiving such low wages. But we beg to differ with her. The true reason lies in the fact that this kind of women abound. If they were scarce, she would have to pay them highly, let them be ever so uncertain or untrustworthy, because she must get her sewing done somehow, and they would be the only persons to do it. Her customers would not go without dresses because the sewing girls did not settle down to sewing as a profession. And, in short, in this lies all the main point of distinction between the value of skilled and unskilled labor. If hod-carriers were scarce as machinists, the hod-carriers would get as high wages, as long as no better means was invented of getting bricks and mortar up to the tops of houses.

All this is, of course, barren truth, if nobody can say what ought to be done. Seamstresses cannot be starved or murdered, and yet their number must in some way or other be cut down. The speediest way of doing this is to have a portion of them go into other employments than sewing. Every girl without education enough to be a teacher, who is compelled to earn her own bread, turns seamstress, and the natural result is that there are too many seamstresses. A vast number of them would, however, be healthier, better clothed, fed, and lodged, and paid by becoming cooks and housemaids. Employment of this kind there is no difficulty in obtaining. No doubt there is a certain loss of independence involved in accepting it, and a certain amount of discomfort involved in living in another person's house; but the question before us is not one of independence or dignity, but, as we understand it, of food and clothing. It is of the difficulty of getting petticoats and good dinners that the working women complain; and we submit with all deference, that it is only after these have been provided that they can fairly ask us to sympathize with their want of social position. If all the farm boys in the country were to insist on coming to New-York, and turning drygoods clerks, and finding themselves unable to obtain employment, or only at miserable wages, should refuse to go back to their farms, because farm work was dirty, we doubt if they would meet with much commiseration. And if women will insist on starving as seamstresses, when they can grow fat and save money as chambermaids, we really don't see who is to blame but themselves.

Another means of changing matters for the better is one in which the public and employers can render essential aid, and that is, in providing machinery for training women in the use of other tools than the thread and needle. The more opportunities there are of learning trades adapted to their strength and peculiarities of temperament and physique, of course the more women will go into them, and there is an immense deal to be done in this field. But, of course, no immediate result can be looked for from this source.

New-York Central Railroad.

Mr. CORNING by no means restricts the use of his position to supplying his road with the materials used in its management and repairs. Every occasion is alike prostituted to fill his already over-gorged purse. We will give an example from a score we have at hand. At the time of the consolidation, the owners of the Schenectady and Troy Railway were eager, of course, like good Hindoos, to be absorbed in the great totality, and to exchange their gross dross for fine gold. The road had proved itself to be the veritable elephant. For eleven weary years it had netted a heavy *loss*—the cost of running far exceeding earnings. Not a cent was ever realized or expected on its capital. Its cost was about $700,000, but was purchased of certain parties, with a view of including it in the consolidation, for about $100,000. Mr. CORNING was not a party to this purchase, but undertook, for one-sixth part of the profits that might be realized, to engineer the poor outcast into the safe haven of consolidation. He got it reported by the Committee, but when the subject came up before the convention of the respective companies, the imposition was so palpable, that it was, upon the motion of Mr. H. B. GIBSON, of Canandaigua, stricken off the list of roads to be included. Mr. CORNING, nothing daunted, succeeded, in the absence of Mr. GIBSON, in getting the matter of this road recommitted, and at an adjourned meeting at Albany succeeded, by the use of tactics, of which he is a consummate master, in getting a favorable report, which brought the Troy road into the concern at a higher price than had been previously named, and higher than its actual cost. The price paid was $650,000 in Central stock, of which Mr. CORNING received $100,000 worth at the time, about $120 per share. The profits of the transaction that went into his pocket were fully $75,000. The Central Company at the same time assumed the payment of bonds to the amount of $100,000, loaned by the City of Troy to the Troy Road. This transaction, consequently, engineered by Mr. CORNING, and without whose aid it could not have been accomplished, cost the Company $750,000, and was just so much taken out of the pockets of the stockholders for the benefit of Mr. CORNING and his associates.

Is it wise or profitable for the stockholders of this Road to have such a man at the head of their road—a man who will scruple at nothing when an opportunity for making money out of the road presents itself. It is not his cupidity alone that has to be glutted. He made only $75,000 out of the Troy road; the other parties to the transaction made $375,000. It is the misfortune of all corrupt men that they have to purvey for a vast crowd. When the chief of a railroad is corrupt, every one under him must share in his plunderings.

For the amusement and instruction of the public, we will give the cost, earnings and expenses of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad, from the date of its opening to that of the consolidation:

Years.	Cost.	Earnings	Expenses.
1843	$633,519	$26,354	$30,409
1844	640,799	32,683	28,280
1845	641,540	33,302	27,560
1846	643,547	36,788	31,545
1847	656,366	46,121	38,337
1848	656,669	47,045	46,717
1849	673,910	47,644	43,455
1850	680,046	42,336	60,287
1851	681,046	46,247	56,268
1852	685,523	61,928	67,918
1853	696,613	45,364	76,305
Totals		$490,031	$505,061

How much Mr. CORNING received for his aid in bringing other roads into the consolidation, at exorbitant rates, we are not able to answer. All we know is that his voice and influence was supreme in the matter, and having shown one instance in which he prostituted such influence for his emolument, at the expense of the stockholders, we have a right to infer that the case instanced was not the only one of its kind.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PRODUCTION OF GOUNOD'S OPERA OF "FAUST."—The "Faust" which M. GOUNOD has set to music, is not the exuberant dramatic production of GOETHE, nor the simple, time-honored legend used by SPOHR. It is the melodrama of MM. BARBIER and CARRE, which was played last season at Niblo's Garden. The work, it will be remembered, retains many of the most striking situations of the original poem, but its plan, and its *dénouement*, are different. Those who are familiar with the works of the great German poet, will perceive at once—from the synopsis which accompanies our remarks on the music—where the several divergences take place. M. GOUNOD's opera was produced in Paris nearly ten years ago. Its success was immediate, and its popularity has ever since been on the increase. Last night saw its production on the boards of our Academy, and witnessed a new success for the composer.

We will proceed to a consideration of the more prominent points of the work. In the first act *Faust*—old and decrepid—is discovered in his studio—an excessively uncomfortable apartment, by the way, with a megatherium in the corner, and a stuffed alligator overhead—bemoaning the vanity of human wishes, and the emptiness of existence. He determines to seek oblivion in death. Filling a goblet with poison, he is lifting it to his lips, when a chorus of village maidens is heard from without, and arrests his hand. The strain fascinates him for a moment; but when it ceases his gloom returns. He raises the beaker once more, and is again interrupted. This time it is a chorus of laborers singing of the bright sky, the fair earth, and the charms of labor. Rendered frantic by these demonstrations of an external world, of which he knows so little, *Faust* imprecates his fate, and calls upon Satan to come to his assistance. *Mephistopheles* thereupon makes his appearance, and a compact is entered into. *Faust* claims a new life, and is restored to youth, "on the usual terms." The musical plan of this act is ingenious, and the treatment good. The scholarly weariness, disappointment and despair of the philosopher—checked momentarily by the choruses we have referred to—are cleverly realized; although the choruses of themselves are singularly poor, and *Faust* is sometimes labored as well as learned in his musical agony. When *Mephistopheles* joins the scene, he comes like an old acquaintance. GOUNOD has evidently met him before, probably in "Der Freischutz" or "Robert le Diable." He (the Fiend) has peculiarities of his own, however, if not consistencies like *Caspar* and *Bertram* in the two last-named works. He is a sarcastic demon, a jocose and genteel devil, who sings acceptably and gets cruelly swindled at last. In the *duo* of the compact he is diabolically argumentative, and clinches the matter by a *tableau vivant* of the fair *Margherita*. She is at her spinning-wheel, and the orchestra gives us for the first time the melody that is subsequently heard in the garden-scene *duo* of the third act. The way in which GOUNOD has handled the rather slight materials of this act displays a valuable knowledge of stage effect. It is appropriate and skillful. The concluding *allegro* of the duet between *Faust* and *Mephistopheles* has no particular character of its own, and is barely up to the merit of the earlier portion of the piece. It was badly rendered last night.

The second act opens with the rustic festivities of the Kermesse. Students, soldiers, burghers, maidens and matrons are enjoying themselves. *Valentine*, the brother of *Margherita*, joins them. He is going to the wars, and all his friends crowd around him to give assurance of their fair faith, and the promise of protection to *Margherita*, should she ever need it. *Mephistopheles* mixes with the party, volunteers a song, and sings in praise of gold. (*Dio de l' Or del mondo Signor.*) After this his conduct is exceedingly reprehensible. He affronts the students, and endeavors to excite a riot. They try to get rid of him with the points of their swords, but the fiend surrounds himself with a magic circle, beyond which the steel cannot penetrate. It is only when the students turn the cross of their swords toward him that he flees in dismay. From this point the festivities are resumed. During their continuance, *Faust* catches his first glimpse of *Margherita*, and speaks to her a few sentences of flattery which she does not afterwards forget. The variety and picturesqueness of the action in this Kermesse scene are very pleasing, and have been seized with great effect by the composer. The opening chorus of students, burghers, etc., referred to above, is already famous. The leading theme is fresh, sparkling and spirited, whilst the internal construction of the whole is unusually interesting. It gives scope and a certain degree of originality to all the characters on the stage. The phrases for the soldiers, for the citizens (a shaky set of Jews) and for the students are distinctive, yet they blend agreeably into the brilliant whole. *Mephistopheles'* rondo in praise of the golden calf is savage and cynical, but possesses vigor. The best part of the scene with the students is where they succeed in subduing *Mephistopheles* with the hilts of their swords. This is effective and novel. Quiet but impressive traits of infernal relish for mischief are noticeable in every action of the potentate outside the tavern. The *finale* to the act, and the most popular number in it, is the waltz and chorus (*come la brezza.*) Of the dance it is sufficient to say that it would do credit to any composer—especially to FLOTOW, from whom it is partly borrowed. It is lively, graceful and well marked. The animation of the *finale*, of which it is a part, is indeed irresistible, and in its way perfect. What with the chorus accompanying the dancers, and the ballet tripping to the waltz, (one unfortunate lady tripped, alas! too much,) and the little episode of *Faust* meeting *Margherita* amongst the peasants, the scene is literally crowded with excitement and contrast. The passages between the hero and heroine are very brief. He offers her his arm in a courtly *andantino*, and receives a rebuff in one of the most exquisitely graceful and primly appropriate passages of the opera.

The third act deals exclusively with the celebrated garden scene of the poet. *Siebel*, the accepted suitor of *Margherita*, enters. He sings (the part is played here by Mlle. SULZER) some couplets (*Parlatele d'amore*) while gathering flowers for a bouquet, which he leaves as an humble offering to his sweetheart. The melody is simple, unadorned and touching. It is followed by the cavatina of *Faust*. Left for a moment to himself, the rejuvenated philosopher is inspired with the scene of *Margherita's* virtuous and happy home. He apostrophizes the humble dwelling in an exquisite solo (*Salvi dimora casta e pura.*) The thoughtfulness of the philosopher, and the honest aspirations of a generous lover, are beautifully blended in this wonderful composition. Sentiment and expression pervade every note, and this, too, despite the fact that the melodic line is not always clearly defined. Perhaps this obscurity was intentional. It certainly contributes to, rather than detracts from, the effect. The moral impress of *Faust's* reflections is soon dispelled by *Mephistopheles*, who enters with a casket containing jewels, which he places beside *Siebel's* modest offering of flowers, and withdraws to see which bait will be taken. In the next number we are introduced to *Margherita*. Her mind still dwells on the youth she has encountered at the Kermesse, and who there offered her his arm. She tries to purge it of this dangerous curiosity, but throughout the legend which she sings, the incident recurs to her mind, and disturbs her song. These little interruptions display much ingenuity, and give dramatic interest to the melody. The *chanson* is on GOETHE's well-known ballad, "Es war ein Koenig in Thule." It is written in a minor key, and gains what interest it possesses from being thoroughly singable in melody and perfectly square in form. The conclusion of the scena, where *Margherita* finds the flowers of her old lover, and the jewels of her new one—accepting the latter—is strangely inferior. It is a trivial waltz subject, possessing neither novelty of idea nor freshness of treatment and far beneath the average of the act. The scene between *Mephistopheles* and *Martha*, in which the wiley strategist informs the lady of the death of her husband, is excellently contrived, and the subsequent quartette in which *Faust* and *Margherita* join this interesting couple, and both pairs, according to their separate fashions, engage in the arduous task of making love, displays again the happy dramatic instinct possessed by the composer, which, if it does not lead to any new and startling combinations, as it sometimes does with other composers, is used with singular freedom from embarrassment. The love duet between *Faust* and *Margherita* (*Tardi si fa addio*) is built on the theme introduced in the vision of the first act. It is a melodious and lovely inspiration, which, from its earnest feeling will make its way to every heart. The orchestral treatment is very noticeable, especially in this part of the act. An *agitato* concludes the duet. It is its weakest feature. The act closes with *Margherita's* scene at the window. With small and unimportant exceptions, it is from beginning to end grand in conception and superb in execution. Delicacy of feeling and elevation of thought are combined in it to a wonderful degree. If the whole of the music were equal to what we find in the third act "Faust" would be the finest opera ever written. It is not far from being so even now.

The fourth act opens with a scena for *Margherita* expressive of her determination to seek refuge from the jeers of her own sex in the church. The scene at the church naturally follows, and her temptation by, and triumph over, *Mephistopheles* are described. The piece is very quiet and fine. *Valentine's* return affords an opportunity for a military *fanfare* and a soldiers' chorus—both destined to be heard on Broadway for evermore. They are very spirited, but moulded in a somewhat common form. Whilst the warrior is in his sister's town-house *Mephistopheles* makes his appearance and sings a serenade of a jeering and grinning sort. *Valentine* rushes out and demands from whom he is to receive satisfaction for his sister's wrongs. *Faust*, who is with his familiar, draws his sword and the trio of the duel commences. This, like the tenor cavatina, is a small masterpiece. To the musician it must always be a study; so perfect are its proportions, so admirable its plan, so unequaled its effects. The death of *Valentine* forms the *finale* to the act. Although not comparable in any way to the trio, it is a pathetic and even poetic realization of a catastrophe that deprives *Margherita* of her senses and never fails to grieve and shock the audience.

The fifth act is confined to the prison scene. *Margherita* is in durance on the charge of having slain her offspring. Her reason wanders, and this affords an opportunity to the composer to indulge in reminiscent snatches of the melodies heard in the earlier acts of the opera. The *duo finale* is between herself and *Faust*. *Margherita* dies and goes up to Heaven on the high notes of the violin. *Faust* repents him of his sins, falls on his knees and prays for forgiveness. He is thus rendered iron-clad against the enemy. The poor devil, *Mephistopheles*, who has been at a great deal of trouble in the business, is shamefully cheated out of his dues. Of the fifth act we need only add that it is short, and is remarkable chiefly for a striking recognition of MEYERBEER's style in treating similar subjects.

In manner rather than matter, there are frequent traces of well-known masters in M. GOUNOD's score. Sometimes they come to us in the shape of harsh modulations, and dreary drawling intervals, as in WAGNER; sometimes in the use of the violins, as in MEYERBEER; and sometimes in weird combinations of the wood instruments, as in MENDELSSOHN. But these indications of a studious and retentive mind, are far too slight to detract from the general and unquestionable merit and originality of the opera, as a whole. M. GOUNOD has produced a work of singular interest. That he is a musician of the ripest knowledge, cannot for a moment be questioned; that he possesses an instinct for what is popular, as well as a sense of that which is artistic and good, is also certain. His dramatic aptitudes, too, are remarkably quick. It is safe to say that not a single "situation" in the play has been lost for want of a perception of its value. In the use of the orchestra he is judicious and effective, without being extravagant. We know of no composer who can claim much superiority over him in this respect. "Faust," indeed, although unequal in its parts, deserves to be regarded as the most gratifying addition to operatic music that has been made during the past fifteen years. If—as its success would indicate—it is the pioneer work of a new school of French opera, then we may hopefully look to France for that *juste milieu* of intellectual dignity and emotional warmth which Germany has sought for in vain, and Italy is not destined to supply.

The production of a work like this is attended with difficulties that are not encountered in the ordinary run of Italian opera. The music is strange, and demands prolonged study on the part of the artists. Even then a few performances are needed before they feel quite at home in their rôles. This fact was apparent last night. With the exception of Miss KELLOGG (*Margherita*) all the singers seemed uneasy, uncertain and nervous. They failed to do justice to themselves. We shall await, therefore, the second performance, when we are sure the other members of the cast will realize the expectations excited by the rehearsals last week. In the meantime, we may say, without injustice to any one, that the honors of the night were carried off by Miss KELLOGG. The *ensembles* in the earlier part of the opera lacked precision, but for a first night every allowance has to be made. Mr. MAZZUREK has labored hard—perhaps too hard—to bring out this remarkable work. When the public becomes acquainted with the music, it will, we are sure, appreciate his liberal exertions in so praiseworthy a cause. But before this can be the case, they must become somewhat familiar with the peculiarities of M. GOUNOD's music. We lack space to add more than the simple statement that the *mise en scene* is in every way creditable to the manager and the Academy.

To-night (Thanksgiving,) VERDI's opera of "Macbeth" will be given for the last time.

THE STEREOSCOPTICON AT HOPE CHAPEL.—This beautiful exhibition is one of the most meritorious, in its character and objects, that has ever claimed public attention. The name is compounded of two Greek words, which mean "solid views," the pictures having literally, in appearance, all the solidity and accuracy of the real scenes, as they are not copied from other sketches, paintings or photographs, but are the actual portraits of the scenes and objects represented, taken by that most skillful of all artists—the Sun himself. These living scenes are presented on a vast screen 25 feet square, or 600 square feet in superficies, and are rendered by the aid of the most vivid light that chemical science can produce, with a brilliance like the full glow of noonday. This afternoon and evening there will be superb extra entertainments, and, among other striking things, the beautiful spectral illusion of "The White Lady." (*La Dame Blanche*, of the Opera,) which has astonished and delighted hundreds of visitors, will be repeated.

THE MENAGERIE.—The Menagerie presents strong claims to the favor of the public, as well because of the interesting and instructive character of the exhibition, as from the admirable adaptation of the building to its purposes, and its cleanliness, comfort and attractiveness. No finer animals have ever been exhibited in this country, and among them are some specimens unequaled in the Zoological Gardens of Europe.

BARNUM'S.—BARNUM presents unusual attractions for to-day, as a glance at his formidable announcement will show. Between the Giants, the Ghost, the Lilliputian King, the drama and the thousands of other matters to gaze and wonder at, the whole town will find matter of amusement and interest.

THE PARK THEATRE—(BROOKLYN.)—This afternoon Mr. HARRISON, who has had a week of personal triumph and artistic success, gives the romantic Irish Drama "Kate Kearney," and the laughable take-off entitled "The Ghost Mania." In the evening he reproduces "Satan in Paris," and "Jenny Lind." The full force of the Company is in the cast and the programme is most attractive. In the "Orphan of Geneva," as the *Lawyer Carwin*, Mr. HARRISON has created a decided sensation, his conception and rendition of the crafty villain being true to the life, while the scenic and stage effects of the play are worthy of any metropolitan establishment. Misses IRVING and CONRAN added much to the success of the play.

THOMAS.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give a grand concert at the Brooklyn Atheneum to-night, assisted by a strong orchestra, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Miss SIMONS and Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT, one of the most capable and popular of our concert singers.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear and Throat, will be at her room to see patients, at No. 25 Bonds-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, and until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
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Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
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Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Newcombe's "Gold Seal" Smoking Tobacco.—For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 523 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
Nov. 23, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the spurious stock, fraudulently issued by late Transfer Agent, Robert Schuyler, that the Company are now prepared to deliver the certificates for the newly-issued shares, pursuant to the compromise recently agreed upon. E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.—ONE, TWO, and THREE DOLLARS a set.
For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set.
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G. C. ALLEN,
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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
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AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ,

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The undersigned stockholders in the New-York Central Railroad, feeling deeply interested in a reform of the management of said Road, respectfully recommend all holders of stock who cannot be themselves present at the ensuing election of Directors, to send their proxies to Thomas W. Olcott, Albany. John E. Williams and George F. Tallman, of New-York, or either of them, to be voted upon by them at that election.

At some time previous to that day a meeting will be called of all the stockholders who may thus send them their proxies, for the nomination of a Board of Directors, or whom their votes will be cast.

The undersigned respectfully suggest that the interest of stockholders will be better secured by thus placing their proxies in the hands of disinterested and well known gentlemen, such as those named above, than by submitting them to the present officers of the Road, to be used in securing their own reelection.

(Signed,)

SPOFFORD & TILESTON,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JOHN P. MOORE,
HUGH WHITE,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
JOSEPH BATTELL,	P. M. BRYSON,
M. DELANO,	E. B. WESLEY,
ANDREW BRYSON, U. S. N.,	ROBERT B. CAMPBELL,
M. H. B. WHITE,	CHAS. C. BACKUS,
H. A. JOHNSON & Co.,	JAMES W. COBB,
CLINTON L. MERRIAM, (of Merriam & Bell,)	J. G. HAMILTON,
	JOSIAH RICHARDS,
WM. TILDEN,	RUSSELL SAGE,
WM. M. BURR,	And others.

FORM OF PROXY FOR ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 9TH DECEMBER, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, hereby appoint THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS and GEO. F. TALMAN, or either of them attorney and proxy for and in name to vote for Directors of the said Company, and for Inspectors of Election, at the annual election for the said officers, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1863, or at whatever other time and place such election may be held, and for and in name to act at such election, and in any meeting or proceedings which may then take place, as fully as could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation to them or either of them. All previous proxies being hereby revoked.

Witnesses:

The above is a correct form of proxy for those who desire to give one for the next election. The signature should be witnessed by two witnesses, and a *ten cent stamp attached*.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
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WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
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Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 62 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

REMOVAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SHIVERING HUMANITY.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY.

Sole proprietors of Browne's Metallic Weather-Strips and Window Bands, will remove from No. 212 to their spacious wareroom, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
FOR THE HAIR.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AN INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
No. 594 BROADWAY.
No. 594 BROADWAY.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100
	$477
Total	$777

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

ARTISTS' FUND.
EXHIBITION,
including the
GREAT PICTURE
of the
HORSE FAIR,
BY
ROSA BONHEUR.
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 659 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE-TREE TAR-DROPS,
The most popular Remedy extant for
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally, and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.
Prepared only by THOS. F. MARSHALL, Trenton, N. J.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—Red, White and Black, with initials, for ladies and gentlemen, 75c per pair, sent free on receipt of the price. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. Pearl Buttons and Studs, $1 per set each.

PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (46) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers.

PILES, PILES.—THE WORST CASES, OF long standing, can completely be cured by a new invention that holds them up, and, by its use, entirely removes them, or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. Address Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 6:6 Broadway, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR.

ORISON BLUNT.

ORISON BLUNT has been a successful merchant in this City for twenty-five years.

He was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, at the General Election in 1853, and served during the year 1854.

He soon became distinguished for his uncompromising opposition to "high priced" contracts and swindles on the City Government.

By his determined opposition to the Russ Pavement Contract, in which seven dollars and fifty cents per square yard was charged for stone, it was finally surrendered.

Mr. BLUNT then took an active part in bringing into use the Belgian or Trap-Block Pavement, at one dollar and ninety cents per square yard, which met with universal favor, and which has been laid in many of the principal streets of this City.

He also strongly opposed the Offal Contract, which had been made in 1853, which contract, through Mr. BLUNT'S opposition, was finally surrendered and compromised satisfactorily to all parties, with a great saving to the City.

After that, another contract was made for the removal of the offal, which yielded a handsome revenue to the City.

During his term of service as an Alderman, Mr. BLUNT also introduced the question of using Steam Fire Engines in the Fire Department, and which he strenuously advocated.

He was appointed to examine and report the best plan or model of Steam Fire Engines, when prizes therefor were offered by the Common Council, and his report was unanimously accepted.

Steam Fire Engines which then met with so much opposition are now universally approved by the Fire Department throughout the country.

Mr. BLUNT also recommended the lighting of Piers by means of Reflectors, which plan was adopted, and has saved many valuable lives.

When the question of bringing a greater supply of Croton Water over High Bridge was agitated, Mr. BLUNT was the first to recommend the use of wrought iron pipes for the purpose, until a permanent structure could be finished.

At the Election in 1856 he was again elected Alderman, and represented the Fifteenth Ward, where he then lived, in 1857.

Here, again, he was conspicuous in his persistent and determined opposition to all jobs and fat contracts, and succeeded in stopping many of them.

He successfully opposed the sale of the Lowber Market property, and the scheme was abandoned for that year.

When the Police law was changed, he battled against FERNANDO WOOD'S friends, and sustained the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The entire force subsequently serenaded him at his residence. Mr. BLUNT has always sustained the force by his votes and speeches, and when the appropriation for their salaries was exhausted, he urged upon A. V. STOUT, Esq., then Chamberlain, to advance the money, notwithstanding the deficiency, and pledged himself to vote for the appropriation in the Board of Supervisors.

When the Board of Supervisors was reorganized under the Act of 1857, he was elected to that Board, and has been distinguished as a Supervisor for his zeal in protecting the best interests of the County.

When the new Board of Supervisors entered upon their duties in 1858, they found many thousands of dollars of arrearages for supplies furnished the County in previous years.

Most of these bills were examined by Mr. BLUNT, and by careful auditing on his part, the amounts were reduced in some instances more than one-half, and a great reduction made in the gross amount.

Since then, the expenditures have been kept within the amounts appropriated and raised for the year, with a balance to the credit of the County to begin the new year.

Mr. BLUNT, by his own personal efforts in exposing fraudulent measures, has prevented many of them being passed.

His opposition to the contract made by the Commissioners of Records, under which eight hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been expended, has been most determined, and he succeeded in defeating some of the appropriations proposed to be made for them.

When the rebellion commenced in earnest, and the President called for troops to defend the Capital, Mr. BLUNT devoted more time and spent more money in sending troops to the seat of war than any other private or public citizen in this City.

He was engaged night and day in equiping the regiments, providing transportation, &c., and without receiving one dollar compensation from the Government.

Before the draft was made in this City, Mr. BLUNT recommended the appropriation of two millions of dollars to procure Volunteers, and thus avoid the necessity of a draft; but he was not able at that time to secure the appropriation.

After the draft was made, and while the Common Council, who had voted three millions of dollars to exempt substitutes, could not agree as to the manner of spending the money, the Board of Supervisors, with the Mayor and Comptroller, adopted a plan by which two millions of dollars was appropriated for the purpose.

Supervisor BLUNT was selected by the Committee to carry out the provisions of the ordinance thus adopted, to procure substitutes for drafted men.

By the manner in which Mr. BLUNT managed the operations, the Firemen, Militia, Policemen and poor men, who were unable to pay the three hundred dollars exemption, were provided with substitutes, and the total cost did not reach six hundred thousand dollars. Thus, the Government got the men, and the Police, the Firemen, the Militia and others were relieved from the necessity of paying the three hundred dollars or going into the army.

So methodical and business-like were his arrangements in this expenditure of six hundred thousand dollars, that when he closed up the work, the cash balanced to a cent. Vouchers for every expenditure were filed with the Comptroller, and a balance remained of nearly one and a half millions of dollars.

When the new call for troops was made by the President, Mr. BLUNT was satisfied that, with proper bounties, a sufficient number of Volunteers could be procured to furnish the quota of the City and County of New-York, and, on his recommendation, two millions of dollars have been appropriated to procure the Volunteers.

Mr. BLUNT is a hard working man, in whatever he undertakes. Quick to discover a fraud, he is never cheated.

Liberal with his own money, he is scrupulously careful of that belonging to the public.

He would make an active, energetic Mayor.

Having risen from the ranks, he is one of the people, and knows how to take care of their interests.

He does not steal himself, nor will he let anyone else, if he can help it.

XIIth, XIXth AND XXd WARDS.

The only incorruptible and truly Union candidate for Police Justice in the Seventh Judicial District is
Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST.
He is the friend of the people and the exponent of the real principles of freedom. His associate for Civil Justice is JOSEPH B. TULLY.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIth, XIth and XIIIth WARDS.
Tammany, McKean, Union, Constitutional Union and People's Nominations.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. LOEW.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, McKEON AND UNION NOMINATION.

FOR POLICE JUSTICE—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH AND IXTH WARDS,
JAMES M. MURRAY.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
XXth Ward,
JAMES L. HASTIE.

NINTH WARD.—AT THE CONVENTION OF DELEGATES of the Democratic Association School Convention, held Nov. 16, 1863, the following persons were unanimously nominated:
For Commissioner—HELMUS M. WELLS.
For Inspector—ABRAHAM DEMAREST.
For Trustees—JAMES WEBB, CHAS. H. HALL,
COMMITTEE.
PHILIP W. ENGS, No. 76 West 14th-st.
W. M. COOPER, No. 89 Hammond-st.
ISAAC ODELL, No. 824 Greenwich-st.
ROBERT GIBSON, No. 817 Washington-st.
W. A. GUEST, No. 128 West 13th-st.
JOHN BANTA, No. 58 4th-st.
A. G. ROGERT, No. 33 Bank-st.
J. SICKELS, No. 604 Greenwich-st.
JOHN MILLS, No. 64 Bank-st.
JAS. McMURRY, No. 98 West 13th-st.
A. A. PHILLIPS, No. 67 Downing-st.
H. N. GALLUP, No. 33 Bank-st.
DAVID EARL, No. 40 Hammond-st.

JAMES H. WELSH FOR RE-ELECTION as Police Justice—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, Seventh Judicial District.

POLITICAL.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER
DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING,
will take place at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY EVENING next, 28th inst.,
Under the auspices of the
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,
JOHN L. NOYES, President.
GERMAN CENTRAL ORGANIZATION,
ADOLPHUS BERCKMANN, MAX GOEPP, } Presidents.
NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
JOHN McKEON, Chairman.
Further particulars, with a list of speakers, will be announced in Friday's paper.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,

For Alderman.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE
FOR POLICE JUSTICE,
VIth District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT.

To the Citizens of the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards:

At the election to be held on the 1st day of December, 1863, a Police Justice for this district is to be elected.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending Capt. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT as a suitable person to fill this important position.

His great experience in the Police Department, good judgment, and the fearless manner in which he has always discharged his duties, preeminently qualify him to perform the duties of the office.

Edwin D. Morgan, United States Senator.
William F. Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor.
William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor.
Francis R. Tillou, Ex-Recorder.
Lewis B. Woodruff, No. 10 West 29th-st.
L. W. Hoffman, No. 33 East 39th-st.
Rev. Dr. Houghton, No. 1 East 29th-st.
Rev. H. E. Montgomery, No. 115 East 30th-st.
Daniel Sanford, No. 50 West 37th-st.
William F. Carey, No. 249 5th av.
Nahum Sullivan, No. 6 East 29th-st.
R. A. Witthaus, No. 31 West 34th-st.
George V. Collins, Jr., No. 17 East 38th-st.
William F. George, No. 107 East 18th-st.
D. B. Turner, No. 245 5th av.
Walter Magee, No. 36 East 29th-st.
John Foster, No. 149 East 18th-st.
Willett Seaman, No. 404 4th-av.
Andrew Campbell, No. 404 4th-av.
Charles Yates, No. 4 East 33d-st.
George A. Peters, M. D., No. 20 West 29th-st.
Ross Wood, No. 2 West 29th-st.
Hugh Auchincloss, No. 15 East 29th-st.
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd.
Smith Clift, No. 15 West 24th-st.
George Elliott, Jr., M. D., No. 18 West 29th-st.
C. Delmonico, 14th-st. and 5th-av.
Phillip Caswell, Jr., 5th av. Hotel.
Charles H. Kerner, Clarendon Hotel.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
UNANIMOUS NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman, Fourteenth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward,
RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Jr., No. 133 5th-av.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, No. 79 5th-av.
DAVID R. JAQUES, No. 390 West 22d st
GEORGE McLEAN, No. 184 West 22d-st.
JEREMIAH PANGBURN, No. 735 Greenwich-st.
JAMES GALWAY, No. 296 Bleecker-st.
ELBERT ROBERTSON, 2d-av.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM H. NELSON, No. 102 East 15th-st.
For School Inspector,
ROBERT ENNEVER, No. 160 3d-av.
For School Trustees,
EDWARD COOPER, No. 8 Lexington-av.
THOMAS STEVENSON, No. 166 East 23d-st.
For Police Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
RICHARD KELLY, No. 111 East 34th-st.
For Civil Justice, Sixth Judicial District, XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,
THEODORE J. FONDA, No. 146 East 23d-st.

UNION NOMINATION,
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
Xth, XVth and XVIIth Wards,
For Civil Justice,
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.
FOR COUNCILMEN OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.)
DAVID R. JAQUES,
GEORGE McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
JEREMIAH PANGBURN,
JAMES GALWAY,
WILLIAM HEPBURN.

UNION MASS MEETING.

The Union citizens of the XXth Ward will hold a Ratification Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1863, at Lincoln Hall, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., to ratify the Union nominations for Mayor, Councilmen and School officers. Addresses by
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
Hon. F. E. CONKLING,
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
CHARLE E. WHITEHEAD, Esq.,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and others.

SIXTEENTH WARD
UNION AND CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
For Commissioner:
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
For Trustees:
HOOPER C. VAN VOORST,
MORDECAI L. MARSH,
HENRY VAN SCHAICK.
For Inspector:
CHARLES A. CLARK.

UNION NOMINATIONS
For Councilmen Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards:
JAMES E. WATSON,
NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, Jr.,
WILLIAM STARRITT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOSEPH CUDLIPP,
MICHAEL SNYDER.

NINTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS—SCHOOL OFFICERS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, JACOB C. BOGERT; for Inspector of Common Schools, GEORGE F. MERELES; for Trustees, WM. H. GEDNEY, H. F. LEE.
C. C. CRANE, Chairman
Nominating Convention.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

SIXTH JUDICIAL UNION CONVENTION,
(Comprising the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards,)
have unanimously nominated
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM BOIES.
S. V. BAGLEY, Chairman.
MORRIS A. TYNG, Secretary.

THE REGULATORS—EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Regulators of the Eighteenth Ward, Dr. GEO. F. WOODWARD was duly indorsed as a candidate for School Inspector—the members pledging themselves to use their undivided efforts to secure the election of the candidate.
J. C. MARTIN, Chairman.
J. OTIS WATTLES, Secretary.

TAMMANY HALL.
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth and XXIst Wards.
FOR POLICE JUSTICE.
JAMES MAHONY.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON.
FORBES HOLLAND, Chairman.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR:

GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for reelection in the Fourth Judicial District. I respectfully ask your aid, and that you will obtain for me the support of your friends and clients. WM. H. VAN COTT.
Nov. 25, 1863.

REGULAR INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

For Police Justice Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards,
DAVID LEVY.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

For Police Justice 8th District, 16th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

For Alderman XIXth Ward,
ROBERT McGINNIS.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

XVIIIth and XXIst Wards regular Democratic Nomination.

For Police Justice,
W. DRAKE PARSONS.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and IXth WARDS.
For Civil Justice,
WM. E. SMITH.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
VIIIth and IXth Wards.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM E. SMITH.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Civil Just

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthw th to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolutions of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory hereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the 14th-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct 1st last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $50,000, do hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in instalments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALL,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. / Six per cent Certificates of indebtedness, / 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. / Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co.,
M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 89 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WM. A. COBB, President.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. Co., SYRACUSE, Nov. 16, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Syracuse, on the first WEDNESDAY (2d) of December next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

STOLEN—ON THE 20TH INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE for $5,000, dated the 17th inst., at 3 months, payable at the Albany City Bank, and indorsed by John F. Rathbone, but unsigned by the drawer. All persons are cautioned against any negotiation of the same, as it is of no validity, and any drawer's name attached will be a forgery.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES of every description purchased.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

JOHN B. MURRAY & Co.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 29 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. — Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED. No commissions. Apply to FRED'K B. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
A. H. ALMY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.

ORDERS FOR THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. ON THE
5-20 BONDS
WILL BE ALLOWED TO BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CARD.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. Co.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

Parties who have received circulars from this Company, on which the postage was unpaid, are hereby informed that the stamps were affixed in every instance, and have doubtless been detached during their progress through the mail. All such instances will be promptly rectified, and the postage refunded on application at the office.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolution was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statute of this State; and,

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares, of Fifty Dollars each;

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorise an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1863, and remain open until the 10th day (inclusive) of the same month, and that holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of old Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books stockholders for an amount of old stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, and that shares not paid for by that time be considered as relinquished, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT Co.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 54 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$500 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage—EDWARD A. FRASER, Counselor-at-Law and Notary Public, No. 363 Broome-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 7 to 8 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$35,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a capitalist who may be desirous of becoming interested in a first-class established manufacturing cash business. The advertiser wishes to make an arrangement with a reliable man to enter the business, or for a loan of $35,000, for which ample security will be given, and a proper and satisfactory interest allowed for the use of the money for one year, more or less. Address, with real name, H. B., Box No. 4,618 Post-office.

$30.000 CASH HOUSE.—WANTED, A partner with the above amount to join a party with $6,000, who intends starting the jobbing of foreign dress goods, shawls and woolen goods in New-York by next January. I have a large cash trade, with 14 years' experience in dry goods business. Communications confidential. Address, for ten days, A. RAHAM LINCOLN, Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS.—The oldest establishment in Williamsburgh for sale and the premises to rent. Also lathes, vises, portable forge, stocks and dies, light shafting, a brass moulding tub, tanks, &c., separate or altogether. Apply on the premises, No. 93 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

J. T. WELLINGS.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A THOROUGHLY EDUcated physician, having a cash capital of at least $6,000, can hear of a rare chance by addressing L. H., Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York. Undoubted references required and given.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPItal of $10,000 in a Hat, Cap and Straw Good Jobbing House, already established, to increase the business. Address T. G. & CO., Box No. 139 *Times* Office

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 80 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED MULES, alike in color and size, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, kind and sound in every respect. For particulars, address WM. R. BROWN, No. 80 Front-st., Newburgh, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 46° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
On Route No. 2.....200,000
On Route No. 3.....50,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and have the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863.

For Bagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For Flagging Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets.

For Bagging Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson river, and south side, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

For regulating and grading Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue between Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth streets.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Fifty-eighth-street between Second-avenue and East River.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading curb, gutter and flag Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth avenue and Hudson River.

For flagging opposite to Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Franklin-street; also, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Varick-street.

Filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots west side First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For steam fire-engine and tender for Company No. 15.

For steam fire-engine and tender for No. 1.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 28th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city,

PACKING BOXES,

the specifications for which can be seen at this office. Deliveries to commence within five days from the date of the award.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, and how many they can deliver daily. A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now in hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot, within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away with in six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid be made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and shall be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the city of New-York. Every person bidding for this work must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it. The City ordinance fixing the rates of cartage authorizes certain prices for carting a load of 2,000 pounds varying according to distance. Bidders will be required to state their prices for carting the same number of pounds to the load the distances as mentioned in the ordinance above referred to. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, acting for their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000 for said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for carting Government Stores."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

2,000 15 inch battering shot,
2,000 5-inch shells,
8,000 10-inch shot,
5,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK.

1,000 15-inch battering shot,
1,000 15-inch shells,
4,000 10-inch shot,
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND N. Y.

3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15 inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
8,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

2,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
2,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1863.

That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot, is withdrawn for the present.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following arsenals, viz.:

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Louisville, Ky., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry were cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for, the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal, if the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1863, until 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chap. 167 of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors approved by the Mayor April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to continue the construction of the new Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each, commencing with the first day of November, A. D. 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-House Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until Dec. 15, 1863, for $2,000,000 seven per cent. bonds of this Company, to be for the construction of the draw-bridge across the main channel of the Mississippi River at Clinton.

The bonds will be $1,000 each, redeemable Jan. 1, 1884, after the entire bonded debt of the Company is canceled by the sinking funds, and are a lien upon the whole revenues of the road.

The interest will be payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year; principal and interest payable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York.

The Company will reject all bids which are not satisfactory, and will not entertain any for less than par. Payment for the bonds awarded will be required from the 1st to the 15th January next in funds par in New-York.

Proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to "WM. L. Larrabee, Secretary, Chicago, Ill."

W. H. BROWN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on 42d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the offices of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS CRIMMINS,
WILLIAM HITCHMAN,
} Committee.

Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR 10,000 HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, Buffalo or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, consonably built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship ANGLIA,
Capt. PROWSE,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednes'y, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Nov. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Dec. 12
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 28.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
NO. 56 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,
Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—TO sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 12. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:7 and 5:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 10:57 P. M. sleeping car,) 11:30 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M. and 3 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
C. D. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER,

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Nov. 19,	2 P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 18,	12 M.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Nov. 20,	1 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 23,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Nov. 23,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 24,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	7 A.M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 25,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 26,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 26,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 28,	9½ A.M.	Friday, Nov. 27,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 1,	11 A.M.	Monday, Nov. 30,	10 A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Thanksgiving will be observed as usual at this Institution. The receipts during the Summer being less than the expenses, while the Trustees would not divert a dollar from any channel bearing aid to our soldiers, they ask a share in the contributions of the season, to help them in providing for the hundreds of poor children dependent upon them for education and support.
Contributions may be handed to either of the undersigned, sent directly to the House, or through the Post-office.
The children of the House will dine from 1 until 2 o'clock on Thanksgiving Day, and afterward the tables will be spread for the outdoor poor.
The Institution is open to visitors at all times.
TRUSTEES.
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, President.
HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.
RADCLIFFE B. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
CHARLES ELY.
HIRAM BARNEY.
C. H. SHIPMAN.
FREDERICK G. FOSTER.
WILLIAM T. BOOTH.
BENJ. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.

THANKSGIVING.—THE MOUNT OLIVET AND Bloomingdale Baptist Churches, and the Independent Methodist Church in 41st-st., are to unite in Thanksgiving services, in Rev. Mr. Wescott's Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Pres. MATTISON, Rev. Mr. WESCOTT and Rev. Mr. DANIELS taking part in the services. Collection for the widows and families of our soldiers.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT FOR the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, in the Institution No. 334 6th-av., will be held in the Baptist Church, 23th-st. near Broadway, THURSDAY, 26th inst. Donations received during the day and evening. The children will dine at 4 o'clock P. M. Evening exercises at 6½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH.—REV. Dr. SEELEY, Professor of Amherst College, will preach in the 14th-st., Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., (late Dr. Asa D. Smith's,) TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 A. M. Prof. SEELEY will also preach in the same Church on SUNDAY next.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, AND SPRING-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Union services on THANKSGIVING DAY at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Sermon by Rev. J. M. WILSON, Pastor, of the Spring-st. Church. Singing by the choirs of both churches. Collection for the benefit of the Freedmen on the banks of the Mississippi.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY—Morning services will be held and a sermon preached on the occasion by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORNER 9TH-AV. AND 31ST-ST.—Rev. H. B. ELLIOTT will preach a Thanksgiving Sermon in the North Presbyterian Church on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. "The President's Hymn" will be sung by the congregation.

"WHAT IS SWEETER THAN HONEY? What is stronger than a lion?"—Judges, 14th chapter, 18th verse. Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE will preach on the above text, on THANKSGIVING DAY, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS—No. 37 New-Bowery, near Chatham-square—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Most interesting exercises from 2 until 5 o'clock. 1,224 children received during the last year; 605 received the last eight weeks.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE WILL BE HELD in the Central M. E. Church, near corner 14th-st. and 7th-av., at 11 o'clock A. M. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, Pastor of the Baptist Church, 13th-st., whose congregation will unite on this occasion with the Central M. E. Church.

"MAN'S EVIL THOUGHT, AND GOD'S GOOD INTENTION," will be the subject of the Thanksgiving discourse of the Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-av. near Hoyt-st., THIS MORNING. Services commencing at 11 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. There will be services in this Church at 10½ A. M. THIS (Thanksgiving) DAY. A sermon appropriate to the occasion by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. CURRY.

REV. DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—*Revolution against a free Government not a Right, but a Crime.*

THIRTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between the 8th and 9th avs. A Thanksgiving service will be held in this Church at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. TAUS. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av. Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, the Pastor, will preach (D. V.) on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—*"Rest in the Lord," as a Political Idea.*

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach a Thanksgiving Discourse at his church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, on THURSDAY FORENOON, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Light Behind the Clouds.* All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Thanksgiving sermon by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGEAWAY, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

THANKSGIVING SERMON AT 11 A. M. TO-DAY, at the Duane-st M. E. Church, No. 143 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN PARKER. Seats free.

MERCER-STREET CHURCH.—THANKSgiving service will be held in this Church on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. and Madison-av. TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE BY REV. L. S. KALLOCH upon *Our Duties and Prospects*, will be preached at 11 o'clock in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching TO-DAY, (Thanksgiving,) at 11 A. M., by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject—*Glorifying God in the Fires.*

REV. DR. BELL WILL DELIVER A DISCOURSE appropriate to the occasion, THIS DAY, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M., in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av.

THE NORTH VINDICATED.—REV. G. T. FLANDERS will preach on this subject at the Historical Society's Building, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., will preach on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—WOOSTER-STREET Synagogue. Service at 3 o'clock P. M. Address by MYER S. ISAACS, Esq.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in every capacity. Call or address No. 111 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED BY A competent, experienced double entry book-keeper, quick and correct, of first-class business qualifications generally, a situation as book-keeper, correspondent, manager or other position in a good banking, mercantile or other house, where capability and energy are required; salary according to merit; expectations moderate; first-class reference. Address A. B. C., Box No 5,044 Post-office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a commission produce business; am acquainted in a good produce section, and could influence some trade; wages no object if a good situation can be procured. Good reference will be given as to integrity and ability. Apply at No. 67 Cliff-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as groom and coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 60 East 14th-st, for two days

A GENTLEMAN ADVANCED IN YEARS, but in good health and energy, who has many years been connected with commercial business in this City, is desirous to obtain a situation in any business position of a respectable character, where his services can be made available, either in foreign or domestic business; best references can be given; salary moderate. Address Y. S. S., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO ARCHITECTS.—A YOUNG MAN, SIX years in a first-class city office, wishes a permanent situation in an equally respectable office where a fair remuneration will be paid for his services. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates. Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.
Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.
WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE—A RESPECTABLE young man who resides with his parents, who writes a good hand, and who has kept books by double entry. One who would be content with a moderate salary may address Box No. 718 Post-office, with residence references and salary.

CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED—WHO have a large acquaintance among first-class buyers Southwest and West. Apply to JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., No. 388 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A FRUIT-STORE; MUST be active and intelligent, and live with his parents. Apply at store, Broadway corner 26th-st.

WANTED—ONE FULLY CAPABLE TO TAKE care of a Yankee Notions stock. Address, with name and references, Box 1,228 Post-office.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. MONES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING (THANKSGIVING DAY),
THURSDAY, NOV. 26, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
who will appear in her great character of
LADY MACBETH,
SIG. FERNANDO BELLINI
in his great rôle of Macbeth,
in Verdi's grand and highly successful opera, in four acts, of
MACBETH,
With new Costumes, Appointments, Ballet,
And the following comp ete cast:
Lady Macbeth.....Mme. J. MEDORI
Macbeth.....Signor F. BELLINI
Macduff.....Sig. LOTTI
Banquo.....Sig. D. COLLETTI
Malcolm.....Sig. REICHARDT
The Doctor.....Sig. MULLER
Lady Macbeth's Attendant.....Miss MILLNER
Fairies, Witches, Soldiers, Assassins, Attendants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Tickets and secured seats may now be obtained at all the principal ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TWENTY-FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock,
SECOND NIGHT OF
FAUST.
GRAND OPERA IN FIVE ACTS BY GOUNOD.
ACT I.—Faust and Mephistophiles—The Compact.
ACT II.—The Kermesse.
ACT III.—The Garden.
ACT IV.—Repentance.
ACT V.—Death.
FAUST
will be produced with
NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following very complete cast:
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistophiles.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Valentin.....Sig. G. YPPOLITO
Wagner.....Sig. D. COLLETTI
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
NOTICE.—The overture will commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.
As the intermission between the first and second acts is of very short duration, the audience is respectfully requested not to leave their seats.
The following new scenes have been painted expressly for this opera by Mr. Minard Lewis:
ACT I.—Faust's Study.
ACT III.—Margherita's Garden—Moonlight.
ACT V.—Prison Scene—Spirit of Margherita borne from earth by angels.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 28, at 1,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINÉE.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1863,
WILL BE OFFERED
The model emotional drama of the age,
EUSTACHE BAUDIN;
OR,
LOVE AND PRIDE,
in which the talented and popular artist,
C. W. CLARKE,
will appear in the
THREE GREAT CHARACTERS,
EUSTACHE, THE POSTILION,
THE STATE COURIER,
AND
THE UNKNOWN.
EUSTACHE BAUDIN,
in point of interest and effects, pathos and humor,
HAS NO EQUAL ON THE STAGE.
Also, will be performed the powerful play of
THE DRUNKARD;
OR,
THE FALLEN SAVED.
No play has had such a successful run as the "Drunkard." Wherever it has been acted it has created an unparalleled furore, attracting
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
of the most respectable persons.
THE MORAL, RELIGIOUS AND REFINED
portions of society crowded the auditorium.
THE PRESS AND THE CLERGY
GAVE IT THEIR BENEDICTION.
PARENTS TOOK THEIR FAMILIES TO SEE IT,
and mothers bade their husbands and sons to heed its warnings.
MR. CLARKE
will play his original part of
EDWARD MIDDLETON, THE DRUNKARD,
sustained by a strong and efficient company, including
Harry Chapman.....as.....Bill Dowton
By permission of G. L. Fox, Esq.
Miss Hawthorne.....as.....Mary Wilson
Musical Director.....D. Braham
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Family Circle, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
The undersigned begs to inform subscribers and the public generally that the next season of the German Opera will positively commence on MONDAY, Nov. 30. Books for new subscriptions are now open till FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at the music-store of
MESSRS. BEER & SCHIRMER,
No. 701 Broadway,
from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., for series of either 12 or 24 nights, at the option of subscribers. The price of the subscription will be either $12 or $24, payable in advance. Subscribers are entitled to a reserved seat for each ticket, which may now be selected at the above store, but have the privilege of using as many of their tickets for one evening as they may choose. The tickets received must be exchanged for the regular reserved seat tickets before 12 o'clock noon, the day previous to the performance. With the opening of the season the regular price will be $1 50 for a reserved seat. Further particulars will be published in due time.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
In her unapproachable character of Norma.
Positively her only appearance.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7¾,
will be presented Bellini's grand Opera of
NORMA,
with its incomparable New-York cast.
The sale of secured seats and tickets commences THIS MORNING at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.
NOTICE—Stockholders purchasing seats are requested to show their tickets at the Academy.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND CONCERT,
Vocal and Instrumental,
of the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 28,
Assisted by the following most eminent artists:
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR, Soprano,
Mr. WM. LOTTI, Tenor,
Messrs. S. B. Mills and Const. Demuth, Piano,
Messrs. Bergner, Mollenhauer,
Luhde and Bergmann, Violoncello,
And an Orchestra of fifty first-class performers,
Musical Director and Conductor,
CARL BERGMANN.
Admission 50 cts. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
belonging to
JOHN WOLF, Esq.,
is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-colored drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT
By the American Organist,
JOHN K. PAINE,
will be given at the
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
corner Broadway and 34th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. Tickets 50c. each. Full particulars in future advertisements.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE,
"MERCY'S DREAM."
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A MUSICIAN OF EMInence in his profession, seeks a home in some private family where music is cultivated, and where his services would be accepted in part payment. In addition to his services he is able and willing to pay liberally for suitable accommodations in a first-class locality. The most respectable references given and required. Address SPENCER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children, in a private family preferred. Best of references given and required. Address N. L., Box No. 1,876 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—WANTED IMMEDIately, first-class rooms with board, for gentleman and lady, no children. Location above 14th-st., and in an elegant suite of rooms, on second floor; a liberal price will be paid. Address D., Box No. 1,296 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD AND TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms on second floor, by a gentleman and wife, in a genteel private family; location between 23d and 42d sts. and Lexington and 6th avs.; a liberal price will be paid for good accommodations; references given and required. Address T. B., care of F. H. McCready & Co., No. 113 Water-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—WANTED IMMEDIately by two gentlemen—parlor and bedroom; location between 8th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address W., Box No. 4,630 Post-office.

COAL.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for merchandise; 1,000 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 21 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
H. FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.
VAN AMBURGH & CO., in calling the attention of the public to this, the most
SPACIOUS, ELEGANT AND STUPENDOUS
building ever constructed, beg leave to state that they are now enabled to present to the citizens of New-York, in unexampled splendor, a zoological building in keeping with the enterprising spirit of the great American public. The abovenamed premises have been completely rebuilt, remodeled and reconstructed, decorated, carved, embellished and ornamented, so as to adapt them for an exhibition of Zoological Wonders, and arranged in a style of
GRANDEUR AND GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENCE,
unequaled by any building for zoological purposes in the known world. Even the far-famed
GOVERNMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
of Europe, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually, fail to present such a grand and beautiful view as the visitor beholds on entering this
PALACE OF ZOOLOGICAL WONDERS,
so constructed, that from the most remote portions of the immense galleries can be seen at one glance nearly all the myriads of animals and birds there congregated, and, at the same time, view the splendid performances in the lower portions of this, the
EXCELSIOR ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING OF THE WORLD.
The New-York public, especially the rising generation, have long felt the necessity of a first-class exhibition of this kind, where instruction and amusement are harmoniously blended in one, and where natural history could be studied from the living animals themselves.
THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY
is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for both moral and religious study. Its chief tendency ought to be, to lead us from the admiration of the works to the contemplation of their Author, to teach us to look through Nature up to Nature's God. It is a study which terminates in the conviction, the knowledge, and the admiration of that Merciful Being, to whose goodness alone we are indebted for every happiness that we enjoy. VAN AMBURGH & CO., with a laudable desire to increase the general fund of human knowledge, and seeing the great benefits the community would derive from an extensive first-class collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
sent energetic and trusty agents to every available portion of the known world, from which the finest animals and birds are obtained, with instructions to procure none but the most beautiful of their kind. The result of which has been the collection of myriads of animals and birds fresh from their native clime, and superior to any that have ever been seen on this continent, and constituting the only
COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS MENAGERIE
ever exhibited to the citizens of New-York.
The great beauty of these animals over any other that have ever been exhibited, at once attracts and astonishes the beholder. Science is deeply indebted to
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH HIMSELF
for the rich and enviable services he has rendered. Through his extensive knowledge of the nature and habits of the various animals, he has been enabled to place before the American public an exhibition of such superior excellence and great beauty, as was never before presented in any
ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN THE KNOWN WORLD.
The performances,
MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND NIGHT,
of Prof. Langworthy, with Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Panthers &c., are astonishing to behold. Prof. Nash exercises and performs the
ELEPHANT, TIPPO SAIB.
No language can convey an accurate description of all the beauties and graces displayed by this Miracle of Sagacity. Trick Ponies, Comic Mules, and Educated Monkeys will also appear at each performance.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE
ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
Doors open at 9 A. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful
SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE and STATUARY,
OF ALL LANDS AND AGES,
are presented in a series of superb views, taken by that
GREATEST OF ARTISTS, THE SUN;
thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet (or twenty-five feet square,) in one view, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.
Main Front of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Greenwich Hospital. Balmoral Castle in Scotland. MELROSE BY MOONLIGHT. THE RUINS OF HOLYROOD. An Angel Watching. The Statue of Shakespeare. The Place du Trone, Paris. Paris on the side of Sainte Chapelle. THE BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES. The Bridge and Palace of the Institute. MUSIDORA. Admiral Duquesne. The Great Bridge of Dresden. THE WASSERTHAL, Saxon, Switzerland. The Old Palace of Potsdam. The Arsenal at Berlin. THE KREMLIN AND THE KOLOKOL AT MOSCOW. Frankfort-on-the-Main. Fribourg. THE MOUNTAIN PASS AND CATARACT OF THE SPLUGEN AT PIANAZZO. A Panoramic View of Venice. THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS. Panorama of Naples. Ravines of Sorrento, the birth-place of Tasso. Amalfi on the Southern Coast of Italy. St. Beat, among the Pyrenees. Chateau of St. Marie, Pyrenees. THE HOUSE OF PILATE, SEVILLE. The Royal Palace, Madrid. CERES and PROSPERINE. Sculptured Gateway on the Island of Philæ, in Egypt. The Vocal Memnon. The Great Hall of Columns at Karnac. The Temple of Edfou. The Temple of Baalbec, in Syria. Panorama of Damascus. THE CEDARS OF LEBANON. Bethlehem. The Church of St. Ann, Jerusalem. The Niagara Suspension Bridge. GEN. SCOTT ON THE BALCONY AT WEST POINT. The Great Eastern Steamship. THE BURD FAMILY MONUMENT, Baltimore, from the Towers of St. Peter's Church. Portico of the Capitol at Washington. Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The House at MOUNT VERNON. TOMB OF THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. The American Eagle.
By special request, the beautiful Spectral illusion of "LA DAME BLANCHE," or "THE WHITE LADY," will be repeated.
During this week the Travels and Adventures of R

THE MAYORALTY CANVASS.

Ratification Rally for Mr. Blunt.

Meeting at the Headquarters of the Union Central Committee.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at the Headquarters of the Union Central Committee, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, to ratify the nomination for Mayor of Hon. ORISON BLUNT. A good deal of spirit and earnestness was manifested, and a strong feeling of satisfaction at the nomination of Mr. BLUNT.

Mr. VAN ORTON was unanimously chosen Chairman. He made a few introductory remarks, expressing a firm hope that the loyal people of New-York would elect the candidate whose nomination they had assembled to ratify. A long list of Vice-Presidents, comprising many of our most influential citizens, was then read and adopted. After the appointment of Secretaries, letters from F. A. CONKLING and WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., expressive of regret at their inability to be present, were read.

The Chairman introduced GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., who read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That, in this crisis in our national existence, it is of the greatest importance that the Chief Magistrate of the commercial metropolis of our country should be a man of energy and executive ability, of undoubted patriotism, of unimpeachable integrity, and of large practical experience in the municipal affairs of this City.

Resolved, That the records of our municipal Government demonstrate that such qualities preeminently characterize our Union candidate for Mayor, Hon. ORISON BLUNT, and that his past fidelity to the interests of our City, his firm opposition to all wasteful expenditures, and his carrying into execution all useful and patriotic measures, entitle him to the support of all good and loyal citizens.

Resolved, That we pledge to his success at the polls our untiring exertions, in the firm belief in his triumphant election to the high office for which he has been nominated.

After a few remarks by Mr. BLUNT and HENRY SMITH, Esq., Hon. MORTON S. WILKINSON, United States Senator from Minnesota, was introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILKINSON.

When requested to come here to-night, to say something at a meeting for the ratification of the nomination of Mr. BLUNT for Mayor of the City, I hardly knew what to say. I knew very little about the politics of the City of New-York, and I do not know as anybody else knows much about them. [Laughter.] But I thought that I would suggest a Western idea to you, to the electors of this City. It is an idea that was once suggested by a Colonel, or a man who first went into the army as a Colonel from the far West. We adopted it as our platform in the late elections in the West, and it is this—it is "To move upon the enemy's works until we force an unconditional surrender." [Loud applause.] Now, I take it for granted that the friends of Mr. BLUNT in this City are all Union men—men who are willing to make sacrifices for the Union, all ready to stand shoulder to shoulder for the Union, and to employ such means and such agencies as will most effectually support and maintain the Union. Why, my fellow-citizens, from this Metropolitan City to the Rocky Mountains, you have nothing but an unbroken line of Union men, [applause,] bound together by a strong attachment to this Union, determined that it shall be maintained at all hazards; and in order to carry out this determination, they will support no man for any office, from a constable up to the President who is not thoroughly, radically, totally devoted to the cause of this country. [Renewed applause.] The State of New-York has settled in the main a line of States commencing with Michigan, then Wisconsin, then Minnesota. This State has extended into those three new States her surplus agricultural population, and those States have adopted the institutions of the State of New-York. The influence of your State has run through also the northern line of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa; and wherever the influence of your State has gone westward, there you will find people who never falter in their attachment to the country, and who never hesitate in the performance of any duty to maintain their Government. But, my fellow-citizens, it is a little to be regretted that this great metropolitan city—this city which is maintained by the great granaries of the West, supported by that vast, rich country that spreads out from here to the Rocky Mountains—that this great City is not in sympathy and in heart with the rural people that lie beyond them. I believe that if the people of this City would devote to the cause of their country—Democrats and Republicans—if those men who are willing to make sacrifices to uphold this Government, will stand firmly and sincerely attached to each other—if they so frame their local politics that their efforts may be effective in the attainment of this end, I believe that this City may yet prove itself to be as thoroughly and devotedly attached to the salvation and preservation of this nation as the rural population that lies beyond it. [Applause.] My fellow-citizens, there is no other place on this Continent where the people should be so energetic in their efforts to sustain this Government as New-York City. There is no other place where the interests are so vast as they are in the City of New-York. It is the pride of this continent; it is the great *entrepot* of the noblest, and wisest and most prosperous people in the world, and they all have a pride in your City; they all look up to it; they all love to come to it. But, my fellow-citizens, I must tell the truth—and I believe Western men are pretty apt generally to tell the truth—[laughter]—we have been mortified—the sons of New-York, living upon the Mississippi River, have been mortified and chagrined that a man should proceed from this City who has been in heart and sympathy with the enemies of his country. If you have the same will as Ulysses GRANT [applause] had; if you move upon the enemies' works with the same confidence that he moved upon them, you will do as he said he would do—force an unconditional surrender. [Applause.]

Mr. BLUNT, being observed upon the platform, was loudly called for, and came forward and spoke briefly as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ORISON BLUNT.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I did not intend to speak here to-night. I return to you my sincere thanks for the notice you have given me. Upon reflection, I can only say to you that I am proud of the Union nomination for the Chief Magistracy of your great City, and, whatever the result may be, I am perfectly satisfied. [Applause.] I will only say to you, if you will come forward and sustain me in this cause I feel satisfied that there is no doubt of our success in the coming election. I am satisfied, as the case now stands, if every voter in New-York, every true Union man, will come forward and vote this ticket as they ought to do, there is no doubt whatever but what we can carry the point and elect every Union man who is now before the people. [Applause.] I did not intend to say much here to-night. I think it is unnecessary for a candidate before the people to say what he intends to do if elected. I can only say, gentlemen, that what I have done for the last ten years I shall continue to do. [Loud applause.] I thank you for this kindly demonstration to-night. [Renewed applause.]

He was succeeded by several others in remarks more or less lengthy—among them Hon. C. S. SPENCER and Mr. MCCLELLAN, of the Eighth Ward.

At about 10 o'clock the meeting was declared adjourned, and the assembly dispersed in the best of spirits.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Hon. Gaiusha A. Grow, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and D. M. Hunt, Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

M. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington; Capt. H. Rachelder, London, and A. C. Lathrop, United States Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Orlando Kellogg, New-York; Bayard Taylor, Pennsylvania; Dr. Jas. Laws, U. S. Navy; Hon. A. B. Olin, Washington, D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Stark Fellowes, and E. P. Adams, B. Q. M. Second Colored regiment, U. S. Volunteers, and Chas. R. Haskins, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Col. S. T. Amot, Elmira; Col. Cooley, Hartford; Capt. J. H. Moore, U. S. A.; A. Bradford, St. Louis, and C. B. Mount, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Sprague and wife left the Brevoort House yesterday afternoon *en route* for Ohio, for the purpose of visiting the bride's friends and relatives. They will also visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and return to Washington by the latter part of next week in order to be present at the opening of Congress on the following Monday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The French sloop-of-war *Guerriere*, arrived in Hampton Roads last evening, and sailed for Newport's News this forenoon, and will go to City Point as soon as the weather permits.

The steamer *Express*, Capt. CLARK, left for City Point this A. M. with dispatches.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery; also, Lowell 3-ply and ingrain carpets; also, rugs, mats, druggets, oil-cloths—three to eighteen feet wide—at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FREE TO VISITORS.—The Phrenological Museum, No. 308 Broadway, will remain open till noon to-day. Other days, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SPEECHES IN ENGLAND, their extravagant contradictions and outrageous libels on our glorious Constitution. Just and magnanimous defence of our Constitution from the contamination of Slavery, and infamous assumptions that makes our Constitution responsible for all the horrors of Slavery.

See these speeches reviewed in the *Principia*.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMORMER'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Extraordinary value; brilliant illustrations, interesting information, and the largest and most splendid Fashion Magazine. Contains one dollar's worth of full-size patterns, all for 25 cents. Winter number now ready. Splendid premiums to yearly subscribers at $1.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM will, of course, be thronged today. The most splendid bill of fare has been prepared, embracing magnificent dramatic performances every hour, and three of the largest giants, the smallest dwarf, and a host of other novelties at all hours. All the world and part of Bagdad will be sure to be there.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—BEERS.—At the house of the bride's father, Owego, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, CHARLES O. ANDERSON, of New-York City, and HELEN M., daughter of David Beers, Esq.

ELLERY—LORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. John Pierpont, WILLIAM P. ELLERY and FANNIE, daughter of J. Pierpont Lord, all of Brooklyn.

IRELAND—COLYER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. W. Newell, JOHN H. IRELAND, of Brooklyn, and MARTHA, daughter of John Colyer, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

KERR—KILMER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., Lieut. JOHN R. KERR, of the 11th Connecticut Volunteers, and MAGGIE S., youngest daughter of the late Dr. A. P. Kilmer.

LEAVITT—MERRY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., by Rev. Thomas K. Conrad, WILLIAM R., son of the late John Leavitt, Esq., of this City, and MARIA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Capt. William H. Merry, of the former place.

MASON—BEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, GEORGE B. MASON and EMMA L., daughter of Lewis Beach, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

RICHARDSON—ILES.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, WILLIAM RICHARDSON and ISABELLA ILES, both of that city.

ROWE—GILBERT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., CHARLES T. ROWE and EMILIE B., daughter of Philo B. Gilbert, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

ROZ—SANDS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. William Adams, Rev. EDWARD P. ROZ, Chaplain of the Harris Light Cavalry, and ANNA P., daughter of the late Dr. David Sands.

SHERMAN—CORNWELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. J. P. Newman, at the residence of the bride, No. 14 Bond-st., SAMUEL J., son of George E. Sherman, and FRANCES A., daughter of J. W. Cornwell, all of this City.

THAYER—HALSTED.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., STEPHEN B. THAYER and EMMA, only daughter of James W. Halsted, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ANNAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, SARAH H. SEYMOUR, wife of Samuel Annan, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from the Episcopal Church, Greenwich, Conn.

DAVIS.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., suddenly, on Monday evening, Nov. 23, SARAH DAVIS, second daughter of the late Charles Davis, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., and wife of Edward W. Bradley.

Funeral service will be attended at the Church of Messiah, Rev. Dr. Osgood, this City, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

DRUMMOND.—On Monday morning, Nov. 23, ALEXANDER H. DRUMMOND, aged 45 years.

The members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M., also relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Marks, No. 28 St. Mark's-place, between 2d and 3d aves.

GAY.—In Walton, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 21, WILLIAM GARDINER, son of David H. and Susan Gay, aged 11 years and 10 months.

IRELAND.—Suddenly, in Jersey City, on Monday, Nov. 23, WILLIAM THOMAS IRELAND, eldest son of Robinson and Sarah Ireland, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, aged 13½ years.

Friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from Monmouth-st., Jersey City, between South 1st and South 2d sts., at the hour of 2 o'clock, on Thursday, 26th inst.

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

LESTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, of inflammation of the lungs, ADA MAYNARD, only child of William H. and Elsie Lester, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 26, from No. 81 Macdougal-st.

RICHARDSON.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 24, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 West 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHERMAN.—Lost overboard on Saturday, Sept. 12, from ship *Thomas W. Sears*, Capt. ICHABOD SHERMAN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 58 years.

☞ Boston and Cape Cod papers please copy.

SCHOTT.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, MARGARET RIDGELY, widow of the late James Schott, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SULLIVAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, after a short illness, EUGENE SULLIVAN, a native of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 31 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John Sullivan, No. 24 Rose-st., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock.

THROCKMORTON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas C. Throckmorton, at his residence in Freehold, N. J., in the 71st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WARD.—In North Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, ANNA MARIA, daughter of Samuel and Catharine E. Ward, and grand-daughter of James Ward, in the 19th year of her age.

WOODWARD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, of scarlet fever, MARION, youngest daughter of J. M. and S. A. Woodward, in the 7th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 364 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia and Albany papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Harvest Queen, from Bermuda.—Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle, Mrs. Tyler and two children, Mr. Grant.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Miss E. Tolberit, Mrs. R. W. Francis and child, Edwin Allen, C. F. Clark, A. Hall, L. D. Judkins, John P. Gore, wife and two children, George Pierce, R. M. McMahon, John Senac, J. G. Gaisser, Juilliard Jeune and son, James A. Savage, W. H. Wolfson, Camilhe Rimalhe, Sr., Rafael Capo, W. Blackwood, Thomas Allean, P. D. Mayer, T. Generelly Rinaldy, Col. M. M. Spiegel, 128th Ohio Volunteers, C. Herzer, J. F. Crossman, Isaac Simmons, Leopold Christ, Adolph Bader, Mr. and Mrs. John Corson, Miss S. Revil, L. F. Fabre, John Duntze, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Blincau and two children, Mrs. Margaret E. Sterling, Yamael Salas, August Dorhauer, Mrs. E. M. Sibley, A. F. Sterling, John Socias, Leonard Vanlissa, Jean Maceo, Gabriel Badure, John Dwyre, Charles Gaiser, Henry Nathan, H. Wedemeyer, J. C. Fowler, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	6 59	Sun sets.....	4 35
Moon rises	5 51	HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook.	7 59	Gov. Island..	8 48
Hell Gate..	10 10		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Atlantic, Maury, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria. J. Hand.

Ship Edward Haller, Chadwick, Tortugas, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Gazelle, (Br..) Bemburn, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffee; Hope, (Br.,) Hill, Glasgow, Murdock & Smythe.

Brig Victoria, (Norw.,) Lockster, Zanagona, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Francis Smith, Johnson, Philadelphia, M. T. Rust & Slaght; John Farnum, Hall, Washington, L. Kenny; Enoch Pratt, Baker, Washington, L. Kenny; A. J. De Rossett, Hillman, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; R. H. Wilson, David, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Anna Magee, Smith, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary A. Thorpshire, Elwell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Warner, Lozier, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marena, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer James S. Green, Mulliner, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Ilos, (Norw.,) Schlembuck, Alicante 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship Caroline Nesmith, Cousins, Cardiff 43 ds., with coal to Nesmith & Sons. Had westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Imina Brons, (Hanov.,) Muller, Shanghai 153 ds., with teas to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 2, St. Helena Oct. 3, and crossed the Equator Oct. 23, in lon. 25 44.

Bark Columbia, (Norw.,) Nicdsen, Shields 84 ds., with coal to order. Had heavy westerly weather most of the passage, lost sails, etc.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 22 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Bark Laureste, (of Pictou,) Roberts, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig Delphin, (of Harbor Grace,) Davis, Harbor Grace, N. F., 10 ds., with fish to Green & Curry.

Brig Maid of Erin, (Br.,) Davis, Charlottetown 11 ds., with oats to E. F. Buck & Co.

Brig Ariomede, (Br.,) Crow, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hollis, Bermuda 7 ds., with cotton, hides, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Belle, Foss, Bangor 4 ds., with barley to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Sahwa, Whitmore, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Neptune, Clark, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Germ, Peters, St. Andrews, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. George Curtin, Kennebunk 12 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Agnes, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Angler, Bessey, Wareham, with pine wood.

Schr. Monitor, Bessey, Wareham, with pine wood.

Schr. Owen Bearse, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Porter, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Canoma, French, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Seneca, Phinney, Boston for Newark.

Schr. Ocean Star, Perkins, Rockland with lime.

Schr. Goldfish, Kean, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Quail, Brewster, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bengal, Haskell, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. E. F. Prindle, Boyd, Portland.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, —, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ann Caroline, Bricks, Boston.

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Vinalhaven, stone.

Schr. St. Lucas, Adams, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Providence.

Schr. William F. Phelps, Cramer, Boston.

Schr. S. Swan, Mayhew, Wellfleet, with fish.

Schr. G. H. Thompson, Baker, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Bark La Plata, from Buenos Ayres.

Bark Elisa, of Barbados, from Laguayra.

Bark Bounding Billow.

Sailed.

Steamships Sidon, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; Creole, for New-Orleans, and Chesapeake, for Portland, Me.

Ship Gondola.

Bark Industrie, (Nor.,) Palestine, (Br.)

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Arr. schr. Elizabeth, from Surinam.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 23.—Arr. brigs Isabel Buermann, from Bangor for Alexandria; Abby F. Larrabee, from Bangor for Providence; schr. Lake, from Elizabethport for Boston; Flying Fish, from New-York for Gloucester; Union, from New-York for Franklin; Sarah Wooster, from Ellsworth for New-York; Mount Vernon, from Provincetown for do.

24th—Arr. schrs. Israel L. Snow, from New-York for Boston; Elizabeth, from Bath for New-York; Eliza Leland, from Bangor for do.; Vandalia, from Milbridge for do.; Helen, from Gloucester for do.

Sld. brig Isabel Buermann; schrs. Sarah Wooster, J. L. Snow and Reemans.

8 A. M.—Wind E., with rain.

Spoken, &c.

Augusta—Br. brig, steering E., 22d inst., lat. 41 46, lon. 69.

South American—ship, of and for Boston, 18th inst., lat. 42, lon. 60.

Cumberland—Br. ship, steering S., Oct. 23, lon. 25 44.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS;

A History of the Administration of the Department of the Gulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New-Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the General, civil and military.

BY JAMES PARTON,

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

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"THE DAYS OF SHODDY."—We have been favored with a glance at the advance sheets of this new war novel, in press by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, and have no hesitation in saying that the sensation likely to be created by it will be a decided one. It will be remembered that the previous novel of the same series, "Shoulder Straps," handled without gloves the gentry in blue and brass who walk the streets of our Northern cities, without using their opportunities to further the great national cause, while it also involved a story interest of the most absorbing character. The new volume, from our cursory examination of it, seems to deal blows of the same force at the whole brood of "shoddy contractors" and other Governmental swindlers, and at the great mass of official incapables who have so paralyzed and perplexed the "War for the Union."

There is not only a considerable proportion of denunciation, but there is much of something worse—*proof*—which cannot very well please many of the hundreds who are "hit," but which unquestionably *will* please those who feel that their own skirts are clear of the evil reprobated. The story lying at the bottom of this is so strange as almost to deserve the phrase *startling*, and we are only prevented giving a peep at it by unwillingness to forestall what is likely to be a general pleasure. We have only space to say further, that a vast number of current celebrities are introduced or "talked about," that among the interesting features of the book will be found a history of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves, from their organization to their disbandment; a graphic picture of the first battle of Bull Run, evidently drawn by a capable military hand, and that the opinions expressed, and the dashes at society and character, seem to be sharp, spicy, wide-awake and most thoroughly readable.

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